MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III, NO. 299 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
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You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Dec. 12				
19th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
26th " 1916	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Moultan ..	10000	....	..
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
13th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15				
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
23rd "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
30th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Moultan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Dec	Dumra	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail.)
*18th	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
21st "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
28th "	Pundua	East African ports only

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	30th Dec
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Ivo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	18th Jan	26th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	2nd Jan.16

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles'	A & O	8250	....	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	680
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsimanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions.

B18

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative.

D-20

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464B

WANTED

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST knowing general work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 664 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2616

WANTED—An OPERATOR for Cinematograph. Apply with detailed accounts of past career to Mr. J. N. BEHLIHOMJI, Royal Opera House. 2624

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a reporter. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—

EDITOR, SHORTHANDER,
918 Lahore.

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—

The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna).

FOR SALE.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado. Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

TO LET from January 2 unfurnished rooms facing west Taj vicinity Rent Rs. 60, Apply to Box No. 665 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2616

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2461

TO LET in Causeway two flats, each Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 p.m.

TO LET two flats in Colaba Recl. Rent Rs. 175 and Rs. 150.

TO LET one upper storied flat with 3 bed rooms, &c. Rent Rs. 180 p.m. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Fone 2569. 2629

TO LET in Apollo Bunder a flat with 2 rooms, bath, kit, el. lts. fs. from 1st January. Rent Rs. 80 p m.

TO LET a second floor flat with 3 rooms &c. Rent Rs. 120 p.m.

TO LET a top floor flat with 4 rooms electric lights fans. Rent Rs. 115 p.m. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Fone 2569. 2629

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI SIDICK HAJI MAHOMED, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant (Receiver in Suit No. 496 of 1913 in which Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed is the Plaintiff and the said Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others are the Defendants) has contracted to sell to Messrs. HAJI JAN MAHOMED ADAM HAJI JOOSUB HAJI SIDICK, HAJI Adam Haji JOOSUB and Haji Abdul Satar Haji Joosub trading together in partnership in the name and firm of "Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub & Co.," all of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants the undermentioned property:—

ALL persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease Trust, lien, partition, share easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO IS AS FOLLOWS.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with Six chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Kalachowky Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3482 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168 New No. C/16732 and New Survey Nos. 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman but now belonging to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., on or towards the West by property formerly of Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman but now belonging to Hassum Haji Oosman, on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Isuf Haji Esmail Sobani which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8399 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57 and 59.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1915.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2612

NOTICE.

(1) The carriages of guests attending the Reception at Government House on Thursday the 16th instant, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and pass out by the Upper Gate.

On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

On departure as carriages come up the number will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

(2) Guests attending the Reception on the 16th instant in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.

(3) Guests attending the Reception at Government House on the 16th instant in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing down the lower drive when the guests are leaving Government House after the Reception.

(4) Gentlemen entitled to private Entree are desired to note that the Lower Road to Government House being very narrow, carriages have to proceed in a single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 14th December, 1915.
2619

NOTICE.

RE. ESTATE OF BAI HIRABAI widow of NAWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA .....Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Bai HIRABAI, widow of NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, late of Bombay Parsi deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of April, 1915, and probate of whose Will with a codicil thereto having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 1st day of October 1915 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, M. H. WADIA, DHUNBAI BOMANJI WADIA, NANABHOY RUTTONJEE WADIA and AIMAI BERAMJI RANA, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., their attorneys in the Oriental Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1915.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
2585 Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE TO ALL BIOSCOPE SHOWMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I have secured Exclusive rights to exhibit the following films for India, Burmah and Ceylon, viz. Cine's "Julius Caesar" in 6 Parts, and "Othello" in 4 Parts; "Tilly's Punctured Romance" in 6 Parts, Featuring Charles Chaplin; "The Mid-night World" by Eclair; "Who's Your Lady Friend" Comedy by Eclair; "The Middleman" by London Film Coy; "Jane Shore" by Barker; "Nero" and "Agripina" by Gloria; "The Destruction of Carthage;" "Protea" No. 3 or "Her Race With Death"; and all are hereby warned from exhibiting these films, either New or Secondhand. If, in spite of this Notice, any person or persons exhibit them, they will be held responsible for any loss I may sustain and also liable for all cost and consequences.

J. P. MADAN,
Proprietor, Elphinstone Bioscope:
5, Dharamtolla St., Calcutta.
2613

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

SUIT NO. 253/3096 OF 1912.

1. PUNAMCHAND OTTA. 2. SONMAL LUDHA. 3. LALCHAND BHARMAL. 4. GULABCHAND PUNAMCHAND and 5. PREMCHAND POZMAL, trading as Sirohs in the name and style of POZMAL OTTA and CO., at Kumbharwada 3rd lane .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. GANGABAI, residing at Poona. 2. ANUSAYABAI, residing at Kumbharwada, 3rd lane, widows heirs and legal representatives of BALA alias BALKRISHNA NAMDEO deceased and the said GANGABAI alias GANGEE and 3. VITHAL MANOHAR CHAWAN as EXECUTRIX and EXECUTOR of the last Will and Testament of the said BALKRISHNA NAMDEO, deceased .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay made in the above suit on the 21st day of February, 1913, it was ordered that the 1st and 3rd defendants as Executrix and Executor respectively of the last Will and Testament of Balkrishna Namdeo deceased should pay to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 1,735-11-0 for debt and a sum of Rs. 154-13-0 for costs thus making together the sum of Rs. 1,890-8-0.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 22nd day of June, 1915, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said first and third defendants subject to the rights of the Mortgagees and without prejudice to their rights to deal with the attached property in terms of their security in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at North Brook Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2066, New No. 9187, Old Survey No. 353 and New Survey No. 5052 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos. 72-73 and 76 and bounded on or towards the East by the Northbrook Street on or towards the West, North and South by the Sweeper's passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1916, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st and 3rd defendants subject to the rights of the mortgagees as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 5-10-10 on account of arrears of revenue for the year 1914-15 and Notice fee.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st and 3rd defendants to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said 1st and 3rd defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1915.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Purnanand & Co.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 2626

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI HUSSAIN bin MULLA ALLI BUSHIRY, late of Bombay Mogal Mahomedan Inhabitant, 3rd Officer in the Steamship "Sardar" ..... Deceased

MAHOMED JAFFER SHASTARY, of Bombay Mogal Mahomedan Inhabitant merchant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort, the duly constituted attorney of Bibi KHATUM, MULLA ALLI BUSHIRI ...and BIBI BUMIMI, widow, father and mother respectively of HAJI HOOSEIN bin MULLA ALLI BUSHIRY, the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of December in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of Dec. 1915.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
2631. Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors and completion of ground floor of the New Custom House at Ballard Pier, Bombay. The contract documents as undernoted can be seen during office hours, viz., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the office of the undersigned up to the 23rd December at 1 p.m. after which no tender forms will be issued.

1. Drawings of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 5, which will not be returned on submission of a bona fide Tender.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the New Custom House at Ballard Pier, Bombay," will be received by the Executive Engineer, Architectural District, up to the 3rd January, 1916, at 1 p.m., and will be opened on the same day.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) in Government Promissory Notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. D.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer, Architectural District and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.

The Secretary to Government of Bombay in the P. W. D. reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance on the rejection of any Tender.

P. L. BOWERS,
A.M. Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.

Public Works Building, Bombay,
Dated 2nd December, 1915. 2581

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SIR NARAYAN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, Kt., has contracted to sell to our client Mr. VASUDEO GOPAL BHANDARKAR, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said property by way of sale, exchange, inheritance, mortgage, partnership, gift, trust, lease, possession lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Girgaum Back Road containing by admeasurement 728,68 square yards or a little more or less together with a house and a shed standing thereon and registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 303,303,89 91,91 and 89 New Nos. 2050,2051,780,791, and 793 old survey Nos. 562 and 566 New survey Nos. 4/7863, and 7863, and 7868 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street Nos. 60 and 60A and Ward Nos. 1113 (1) and 1113 (2) and bounded as follows: on or towards the north partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Manmohandas Ramji on or towards the south partly by a vacant land or ground of Krishnarao Khanderao and Ramrao Khanderao partly by the property of Shivram Harischandra, partly by the property of Bhaskar Shivram, partly by the house of Anpoornabai wife of Makundbhai and partly by the property of the late Harischandra Nillaji, on or towards the East by the passage of the cart and property of Krishnarao Khanderao and Ramrao Khanderao and on or towards the west by the property of the late Dr. Manekji Adarji and which said premises are now in the possession of Mr. Narayan G. Chandavarkar.

Dated this 14th day of December 1915.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
2622 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KRISHNABAI, widow of MUKUND PANDURANG, of Bombay and Ratnagiri Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land of the Pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Colbhat Lane in Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one-hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3186 at 3188, Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhoy Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloo Miya, on or towards the East by the said First Colbhat Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Furdoonji Ruttonji Mehta and Dhunbai Jehangir Subhedar.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1915.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
2625 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business that is being carried on at 31, Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay, of Commission Agents and Merchants under the style of "Esmail Mahomed" will henceforth i.e. from 15th December, instant be continued and carried on at the same place in the name style and firm of "ESMAEL MAHOMED" and SONS" and that all communications in any manner concerning the said business should be made to Messrs. ESMAEL MAHOMED and SONS.

Dated this 15th day of Dec. 1915.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
2630 Solicitors for Esmael Mahomed.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Collector of Thana for a grant of land admeasuring 1 acre 20 gunthas or thereabouts situate at Mahim in the Taluka of Salsette in the District of Thana and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Kadam, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Kadam, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Kadam, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Kadam.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1915.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
2632 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herely given that HIRAJI KAWASJEE KOLAH, Esquire of Bandra near Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the properties described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, charge trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow with out-houses standing thereon but now considerably out of repairs at Bandra Hill in Bandra in Zilla Thana Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement Five thousand six hundred and forty seven square yards or thereabouts and denoted at Plot No. 26C in a certain Register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the vacant land partly of Mr. Rodrigues and partly of Dr. D. A. De Monte on or towards the West by the property of the late Cunilal Dharamdas Saraiya and beyond it by the Byramji Jijibhoy Road on or towards the North by Plot No. 26B hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by a public passage which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 42 and were lately in the occupation of Dr. Banaji and are now vacant.

AND SECONDLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land with the building or stable standing thereon (now out of repairs) situate at Bandra on the Bandra Hill in the District of Thana and containing by admeasurement Three thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts and described at Plot No. 26B in a certain Register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded on or towards the North by Plot No. 26A belonging to Earashaw P. Nanavati on or towards the South by Plot No. 26C firstly above described on or towards the East by the vacant land of Mr. Rodrogues or of Dr. De Mounte and on or towards the West by the property of Mrs. Kaikhushru Mehta.

Dated at Bombay this 15th day of Dec. 1915.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
2628 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, I hereby fix the following dates for the General Elections of Councillors to take place in the year 1916.

FIRSTLY.—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the Wards.

Monday the 17th January 1916.

SECONDLY.—For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Monday the 31st January 1916.

THIRDLY.—For the Justices' Election.

Monday the 7th February 1916.

FOURTHLY.—For the Fellows' Election.

Friday the 18th February 1916.

Printed forms of nomination papers either for the Ward Elections or Justices' Election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's office at any time within seven days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward and Justices' Elections.

As regards nominations, attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Ward and Justices' respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 p.m. Bombay Time.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 14th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 3500 CWTS. OF POPEYSEED OF INDORE AND CAWNPORE DISTRICTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from sheth Mansi Lukhamsi and at his godown situate at Carnac Bunder, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons sell by public auction popeyseed of Kartak Sud 15 to Magshar Sud 15 Vayda.

On account and at the risk of Vithaldas Odhwaji 500 cwt. popeyseed contract No. 203.

On account and at the risk of Harsukhdas Jodhraj 500 cwt. popey seed contract No. 104. On account and at the risk of Walji Ebji 500 cwt. popey seed contract No. 337. On account and at the risk of Poonsi Narsi. 2,000 cwt. popey seed i.e. 500 cwt. each of contract No. 35, 174, 448 and 408.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1915.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. A 18

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA AND NIZAM STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 5 p. m., sell the following property on the premises by order of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., attorneys for the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Noorbai, widow of Ebrahim Mussa and Khatizabai wife of Ali Mahomed in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by virtue of the mortgage deed dated 12th February 1914.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent Tenure together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla and Nizam Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2324, 2602, New No. 9378, old Survey No. 1587, and new Survey No. 1058, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 6263, and Street Nos. 180,182, 184, 186, 190, 192, 194 and 75 and is bounded as follows i.e. to say on the north by the property of Ghanchi Durvesh Babus, on the south by public passage, on the East by Ghoghari Street, on the west by the property of Haji Essa Haji Esmailji and which said premises are in occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of documents apply to the above attorneys at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS. No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY POLISHED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SEWING MECHINE, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at Hummum Street next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the valuable artistic neat designed substantial and highly polished teak and blackwood household and office furniture consisting of Rich Tapestry Lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, mahoganised mirrored drawingroom, cabinets, blackwood marble top octagon tables, mirrored chest of drawers, glass and panel door bookcases, blackwood corner cabinets, mirrored dressing tables, washing tables, roll top office tables, drawing room Chesterfield cabinets, cozy corner screens, office chairs, dining tables, and chairs, writing tables, revolving book cases, iron double bedsteads, English rocking chairs, low and easy chairs, baba chairs, tiled top and square teapoys, soiled linen baskets, iron folding chairs, ladies writing tables, sewing machine, flower stands, writing sets, office clocks, carpets, table lamps, glassware, crockeryware, cooking attensils, etc., etc. The property of a European gentleman proceeding home and others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of

T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

"THE GEISHA"

(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)

18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December

at 9-30 p. m.

Full Chorus and Orchestra:

New Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY:—Mesdames Binning, Blockley, Boyagis, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip, Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray, Powell, Street, Sykes, A Sykes, Taylor, Wadia, and Wakefield: Messrs. Bayly, Bercy, Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip, Gellett, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie, Mackintosh, Morris, Newton, Shrubb, Wilson and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note:—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution

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AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

"THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE"

Second in a Series of Twelve Dramas of undiluted Realism.

Time Daily—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PERFECTION IN CINEMATOGRAPHY

THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR DRAMAS

"CABIRIA"

(IN TWELVE PARTS)

A £50,000 PRODUCTION

SATURDAY, 11th DECEMBER TO 17th DECEMBER 1915.

FINAL INSTALMENT

— LAST WEEK —

A Romance of the Punic Wars. 3rd Century B. C, by **GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO**

Music adopted by SIGNOR MANLIO MAZZO

PLAYED BY THE "OLYMPIA" ORCHESTRA

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform our numerous Patrons that the "Million Dollars Mystery"

"Box" Prize of Rs. 200

Offered by the Proprietor has been won by

Mr. W. M. TAYLOR, Tardeo, Bombay.

TICKET No. 4605.

And was publicly presented on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 6-30 p. m.

KINDLY NOTE!!—PRIZES NOT YET CLAIMED!

1st Class Prize of Rs. 150	2nd Class Prize of Rs. 100	3rd Class Prize of Rs. 50
TICKET No. 6389. (Not yet Claimed)	TICKET No. 12,005. (Not yet Claimed)	TICKET No. 14,913. (Not yet Claimed)

Any person possessing any of the above Winning Tickets should make immediate application to "the Manager"

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Tel. No. 1266. Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Business Manager—Leslie H. Roth,

Time—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p. m. Matinee 5-15 p.m. Every Saturday and Sunday.

— PRICES AS USUAL —

NO ADVANCE!!

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE

NO 10 P.M. PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

NO 10 P.M. PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

THE SEQUEL TO THE "PRISONER OF ZENDA"

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Home of Celebrities.

6-45 p. m. TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.

Last Two Nights of Present Programme.

"DAVID GARRIC"

"A SUBMARINE SPY"

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM"

NEXT SATURDAY.

The Great Oriental Spectacle.

"MIZPAH"

SUPERB ACTING.

SUMPTUOUS DRESSES.

GORGEOUS SCENERY.

Also several First-Class Comedies.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN INDIA.

Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4

Royal Opera House, which was opened for short periods in special circumstances only while under construction, has now been completed internally and is open permanently.

Although the work is being done outside the building, assurance is given that the existing scaffoldings will not inconvenience the visitors in any way.

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, there will be morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.

Saturday, 25th December 1915.

DANCING AND SKATING.

Tuesday, 18th January 1916.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'S SOCIAL CLUB FANCY DRESS DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.

in aid of

WOMEN'S BRANCH

PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Friday 17th December 1915

at 9-30 p.m.

AT THE

GAS WORKS—PAREL.

Admission:—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.

Two Prizes will be given away.

V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE

DANCE

On December 17th, 1915, 9 p. m.

AT THE

TOWN HALL

(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree for Orphan Children.)

Tickets Rs. 2 (Gent. & Lady).

„ Re. 1 (Extra Lady).

May be had from:—

G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.

J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon.

T. A. G. McDonnell, 18, Victoria Terrace Byculla.

G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway.
Or from the Office, 36 Cama Buildings, Bell Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to

HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15.

Kamakura Maru — Higo — Kobe

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer:— Buyo Maru for Rangoon
„ Montebello for Genoa

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 14th instant.

Wednesday, 15th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Fennay Bridge.....Bruton.....T. M. & Co
C. Lawce.....Webb.....T. M. & Co
D. & E. Montebello....Grimalash.....Italian S. N. Co
F. Southerland.....Kreagh.....D. Nanji & Sons
M. Rasmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
N. Fororic.....Young.....W. & A. G. & W.
O. & R. Ridley.....Brewer.....D. Nanji & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati.....B. S. N. Co
Poani.....B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mayori Maru.....Taniguchi.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Highland Monarch....Scott.....W. & A. G. & Co
9. Shinkoku Maru.....Kuchiki.....O. S. Kaisha
12. Bahrein.....Bonnet.....T. M. & Co
15 Dumra.....Hobday.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nellore.....King.....P. & O. Co
4 Dara.....Hatfield.....T. M. & Co
5 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
6 City of Marseilles..Dowse.....K. Nixou & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale.....T. M. & Co

M. W. D, D.

Princess II.....C. Engr., B. P. T.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co
Begum.....T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru.....Kametaka.....Shawalla & Co
Chandwara.....Abbott.....M. M. & Co
Cigale.....T. M. & Co
City of Naples.....Rene.....W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Ferguson.....Marrit.....J. Finlay & Co
Havildar.....Park.....T. M. & Co
Jeddah.....Lottus.....T. M. & Co
Khosrou.....Courtenay.....T. M. & Co
Nurani.....Thomson.....T. M. & Co
Queda.....Nelson.....M. M. & Co
Risaldar.....Oakescott.....T. M. & Co
Scindia.....Erskine.....W. & A. G. & Co

Dec. 15.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles (s) 142 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 16 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 240 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Weardale (s) 2,047 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 107 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 35 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 20,477 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 1,023 cwts. myrabolams, G. Assoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Marseilles (s) 990 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Sutherland (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, K. Khesavji and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji and Co.; 3,004 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Ridley (s) 2,001 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 12,757 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 700 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 302 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LEGHORN.

Montebello (s) 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Montebello (s) 125 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ferrerie (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts. ajwan seed, Volkart Brothers; 350 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 50 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 30 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 cwts. jardaloo, S. Vazir; 38 cwts. ooplet, S. Vazir; 6 cwts. fishmaws, H. Mamooani.

Moyori Maru (s) 263 cwts. myrabolams, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Moyori Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. K. G. Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru (s) 33 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 27 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 700 bales otton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 104 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha.

Moyori Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 15.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—807 bags rice, 52 numbers horses, 8 bundles specie, 12 cases 2,334 baskets 374 bags dates, 43 bundles skins, 18 barrels lubricating oil, 688 bags wheat flour, 1 case tobacco, 1 case carpet, 100 bales cotton, 1,947 bags wheats.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru from Yokohama, Agents S. S. Kaisha.—37 bales cotton sheeting, 21 cases China cleat, 208 cases porcelainware, 35 cases knitted goods, 127 bales shirting, 42 cases glass tumbler, 94 cases glass chimney, 8 cases mirrors, 14 cases glass bottles, 1 case leather goods, 3 cases biscuits, 102 cases confectionary, 5 cases glass feeding bottles, 45 cases cotton goods, 14 cases umbrella stick, 92 cases camphor, 2 bags rice, 16 bales cotton drills, 200 bundles dry ginger, 45 cases coal tar, 12 cases canned goods, 500 casks cement, 9 cases cotton underskirts, 10 cases chalk, 5 cases walking stick, 150 casks iron sulphate, 1 case cotton blanket, 15 cases ichthyolem, 2 cases insect powder, 3 bales canvas, 33 cases enamelware, 4 cases Indian rubber, 1,437 pieces lumber, 155 bags 25 cases sulphur, 1 case iodide of potash, 9 cases silk goods, 500 cases beer, 12 cases provisions, 3 casks medicine, 300 bales cotton yarn, 59 cases tea, 5 bundles gunnies, 8 bags rosin, 8,381 pieces planks, 36 bars 8 bags zinc, 14 bags brass, 2 bags copper, 4 cases hair oil, 290 bags betel nuts, 160 bags damer bater, 16 cases borax, 1 case saffron, 2,510 bundles rattan, 51 bags sago, 33 bags nutmegs, 20 rolls matting, 3 cases grape juice, 50 cases canned salmon.

S. S. Moyori Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—5 cases candles, 233 cases tea, 2,334 cases milk, 200 cases vermouth, 38 cases drugs, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 2 bags punice powder, 1 case syrup, 98 cases chocolate, 3 bales coil yarn, 20 cases gum Benjamin, 35 cases selecirers, 16 cases mace, 25 bundles glangal, 448 bags betel nuts, 34 bags pepper, 731 bags sago flour, 6,368 pieces planks, 12 cases silk and cotton tissues, 21 cases umbrellas, 1 case wax beads, 10 cases motor cars, 6 cases liquors, 3 cases rubber, 17 cases copper thread, 73 cases imitation silver lameta, 14 cases imitation gold thread, 2 cases confectionary, 4 cases artificial silk, 27 cases conserves, 3 packages 3 cases tissues cotton, 122 cases cotton goods, 55 bales cotton shirting, 7 cases cotton yarn, 10 packages crucible, 4 cases rubber goods, 6 cases provisions, 530 cases beer, 15 cases 115 bundles brandy, 46 cases wine, 1 case varnish, 65 casks colour, 5 casks hydrosulphite, 88 cases mineral water, 183 cases silk yarn, 3 packages earthenware, 2 rolls matting, 11 cases timber, 4 cases spectacles, 64 casks iron sulphite, 4 cases canvas, 11 cases clocks, 2 cases watches, 3,188 bags sugar, 2 cases blanket, 9 cases nickelware, 100 bags starch, 57 cases bottles, 25 cases naphthaline ball, 2 cases insect powder, 323 pieces 328 bundles lumber, 73 cases camphor, 3 cases walking stick, 11 cases umbrella stick, 24 cases glass tumbler, 2 cases glass beads, 23 cases glass mirror, 168 bags rice, 2 cases roots, 9 bags nutmegs, 31 cases enamelware, 5 cases leatherware, 10 bundles starani seed, 195 cases porcelainware, 10 cases glass marble, 100 cases magnesium chloride, 10 cases camphor oil, 8 cases nickleware, 23 cases perfumery, 30 cases soap, 25 cases alum crystal, 850 casks cement, 30 cases chalk stick, 2 casks 3 tubs miso, 5 casks 3 tubs soy, 98 cases glass chimney, 4 cases bottled sake.

S. S. Buyo Maru from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—5,473 drums benzine, 1,378 cases 1,335,600 imperial gallons kerosine oil, 667 casks lubricating oil, 50 casks mineral grease, 129 cases empty tins, 198 drums turpentine substitute, 13,408 drums petrol.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 15th December 1915 was 30.151 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in
WED	15	m 6 3	25 10	15	0 58a	17 11
		7 42a	25 4			
THUR	16	m 7 2	25 4	16	m 1 18	21 5
		8 50a	26 0		1 46a	17 7
FRI.	17	m 8 0	25 0	17	m 2 27	21 6
		9 43a	26 8		2 29a	17 3
SAT.	18	m 8 52	24 11	18	m 3 25	21 4
		10 22a	27 3		3 8a	16 11
SUN	19	m 9 33	25 0	19	m 4 11	21 0
		10 56a	27 8		3 44a	16 8
MON	20	m 10 12	25 2	20	m 4 49	20 4
		11 28a	28 1		4 18a	16 5
TUE	21	m 10 50	25 4	21	m 5 23	20 4
		11 59a	28 5		4 51a	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 15 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 3m.	„ 6h. 3m
„ 16 (Thursday)	„ 7h. 4m.	„ 6h. 4m
„ 17 (Friday)	„ 7h. 4m.	„ 6h. 4m
„ 18 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 5m.	„ 6h. 5m
„ 19 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 5m.	„ 6h. 5m
„ 20 (Monday)	„ 7h. 6m.	„ 6h. 6m
„ 21 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 7m.	„ 6h. 6m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon 1915 December 21d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter „ „ 30d 6h 23-8 a.m.

NO FAVOURITISM IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

GENERAL GALLIENI'S WAR ON RED TAPE.

Genelar Gallieni made his first appearance at the tribune of the Chamber on Nov. 11 when he replied in a speech of soldierly brevity to an interpellation arising out of his circular against the abuse of letters of recommendation. General Gallieni declared that all such letters received at the Ministry of War would be returned to their senders, and in the event of a second letter being received the man on whose behalf the letter was writen would be punished.

The Radical-Socialist Deputy M. Morin saw in this the possibility of a breach of the privileges of Deputies, and called upon General Gallieni for explnations. General Gallieni in a few frank sentences, declared that he could not hope to succeed in his task unless he had the cordial co-operation of Parliament, but he had found no less than 50 individuals whose sole duty it was at the War Office to deal with letters of recommendation on behalf of individual soldiers. This was an abuse which he could not tolerate. On the other hand, he guaranteed the Chamber that any grievances or requests from soldiers themselves should receive sympathetic consideration from the highest military authority, and that all letters from members which did not deal with questions of the promotion of individuals or such matters, but were concerned with abuses in administration, would be welcomed at the Ministry of War.

A circular of the Minister of War is published enjoining upon all departmental heads and district commanders to submit a scheme for decentralization, so as to do away with useless papers and red tape by December 1. Severe measures will be taken against all who do not rid their services of useless officials. All out of date methods must disappear, and greater recourse must be had to the telephone, typewriting, and modern business methods, following the example of ordinary business houses. Immediate steps are to be taken to replace the army of men who are now engaged in clarking work at the War Office by women clerks, chosen as much as possible among the relatives of soldiers killed and wounded in the war.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 15.

The depression which lay over Gujart yesterday is this morning over Rajputana and is affecting the weather of the greater part of north-west India where the cloud has increased and temperature has risen. The only rainfall reported to-day consists of light showers at Panjgur and Dwarka.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in north-west Rajputana, Punjab and surrounding hills.

LIGHT RAINS AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

After prolonged dry weather winter rainfall conditions have set in and very light rains have been registered at Delhi and the surrounding country. Weather is cloudy and a good rainfall now will be timely and beneficial for spring harvests.

SNOWFALL IN SIMLA HILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 15.

The cold depression which has been passing over northern India these last few, days has given a light snowfall in the Simla hills to-day. The temperature is falling rapidly.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect during the day at Ratnagiri and Mormugao and at night at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar. A depression of moderate intensity is shown to-day over the south-west Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and skies have become heavily clouded in the Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana, the United Provinces and Central India West. Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded also in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Some showers are likely in the Punjab and Rajputana. Isolated showers are possible in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	65.1	48.0	69	..	0	—2.62
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	81.8	60.5	68	..	0	—0.83
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	78.4	63.8	66	0.13	0.27	—0.45
UNJAB—						
Multan	76.2	52.0	65	..	0	—0.21
Rawalpindi	68.6	34.0	46	..	0	—0.53
Lahore	72.6	38.7	66	..	0	—0.20
Hissar	78.8	48.6	45	..	0	..
Ambala	75.7	44.1	67	..	0	—0.49
Delhi	77.6	51.8	44	..	0	—0.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.5	52.9	40	..	0	—0.18
Mainpuri	79.8	49.4	62	..	0	—0.81
Jhansi	81.6	51.8	53	..	0.01	—0.22
Cawnpore	79.0	47.7	84	..	0	—0.37
Allahabad	79.5	47.5	77	..	0	—0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.1	50.8	52	..	0	—0.12
Karachi	82.0	63.0	60	..	0	—0.10
Ajmer	77.0	53.2	45	..	0	—0.34
Jaipur	79.5	?	23	..	0	—0.24
Kotah	85.0	59.4	41	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.0	60 5	43	..	0	—0.12
Dwarka	80.5	67.7	84	0.19	0.19	0.14
Veraval	79.1	67.8	76	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	86.1	58.8	67	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	63.4	76	..	0	—0.21
Surat	84.8	61.5	80	..	0	—0.13
Ahmedabad	86.8	61.9	50	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	85.8	57.7	56	..	0	—0.15
Neemuch	82.7	56.2	66	..	0	—0.21
Indore	83.1	55.7	47	..	0.11	—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.5	52.5	71	..	0.05	—0.49
Saugor	81.8	58.2	44	..	0.09	—0.52
Hoshangabad	82.9	52.0	66	..	0	—0.61
Khandwa	87.6	58.0	49	..	0	—0.57
Akola	87.5	53.9	40	..	0.46	—0.18
Amroati	85.0	57.5	42	..	0	—0.69
Nagpur	84.8	52.3	65	..	0	—0.91
Chanda	83.7	51.0	72	..	0.62	—0.21
Raipur	81.7	54.6	65	..	0.33	—0.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.8	69.1	88	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	85.1	64 9	60	..	0.81	0.34
Mormugao	81 0	65.7	79	..	0.94	—0.13
Karwar	85.9	59.6	85	..	1.07	—0.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.5	52.2	56	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	82 0	46.1	49	..	0.70	—0.19
Poona	83 6	52 5	55	..	0.33	—0.57
Sholapur	86.0	57.1	41	..	0.89	—0 31
Bijapur	82.5	53.6	56	..	0.39	—0 64
Belgaum	80.1	53.5	48	..	0.94	—0.68
Aurangabad	82.5	58.5	46	..	0.64	—0.02
Nizamabad (Indur.)	83.9	49.9	48	..	0.78	0.12
Hyderabad	80.7	53.2	66	..	0.79	—0.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	64.7	56	..	8.15	5.16
Calicut	84 2	64 2	77	..	13.02	7.49
Cochin	88 2	67 0	64	..	8.80	1.96
Colombo	86.4	69.8	83	..	26.04	10.
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.4	60.9	79	..	20.73	15.07
Bellary	84.2	58.4	63	..	7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	85.2	61.7	76	..	9.32	5.54
Madras	85.1	65.5	76	..	20.79	4.20
Bangalore	77.9	53.8	74	..	3.31	0.58
Coimbatore	83.1	62.2	64	..	6.33	2 99
Trichinopoly	86.1	63.2	67	..	10.12	3.12
Negapatam	81.7	68.5	74	..	16.64	—4.12

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

FRESH REVELATIONS.

The "New York Times" prints a story from the Providence "Journal," containing an alleged statement made by Dr. Joseph Goricar, the former Austrian Consul at San Francisco, stating that the United States is honeycombed with German and Austrian spies, and alleging that every Austro-Hungarian in the country is connected with the propaganda directed against the United States munitions factories.

He also says that while he was Consul at San Francisco Captain Burstyn, the Austro-Hungarian Naval Attache at Washington, urged him to secure plans of all fortifications and defences on the Pacific coast. Dr. Goricar refused, and was transferred to Berlin, where he remained for five months, when he was ordered back to Vienna. Knowing that he would be imprisoned he escaped to Rome, whence, in December last, he resigned from the Consular service. The statement continues:

"German and Austrian agents, since the beginning of the war have spent between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 in the United States in efforts to destroy life and property and to creat a political and social upheaval in order to prevent by any crime, if necessary, the shipment of munitions to the Allies. These men are more active to-day than ever, for the simple reason that the economic strain in Germany has become greatly increased in the last few months, and Germany has reached her extreme limit of capacity in production and resources. From my own knowledge of what is going on I can state that the propaganda will greatly increase in the near future. In a few weeks this country will be brought face to face with a grave situation, involving attacks on railroads, warehouses, wharves, and shipping."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Dr. Goricar charges Count Bernstorff with urging on the activities of the Austro-Hungarian Consuls in the United States. He says:

"The Consul-General at New York, Herr von Nuber de Pereked, since, Dr. Dumba's departure has been preforming similar acts to those which caused Dr. Dumba's dismissal. Herr Von Nuber in the past week, at the suggestion of Count Bernstorff, ordered the Austro-Hungarian Consuls throughout the United States to get men to leave munition factories. Secret societies, inaugurated by order of Count Bernstorff and Herr von Nuber, are trying to force those remaining at work to quit."

This morning's newspapers devote lengthy articles to the epidemic of fires and explosion in munitions factories. Several of them unhesitatingly attribute these occurrences to German propaganda. The "New York Sun" says:—

"While the Federal authorities on Wednesday were inclined to doubt that the fire at the Bethlehem Steel Works was due to the Germans, they changed their minds on Thursday in view of the four big fires in twenty-four hours in factories making munitions."

The journal adds that it was pointed out, in view of the evidence already obtained showing the desire of pro-Germans to cripple munitions plants that there was every reason to believe that these four fires were due to them.

Telegrams from Washington say that evidence which has reached the Department of Justice has revealed the fact that at least one big fire was due to an "ammunition plot." The agents of the Department have been instructed to consult with the authorities in towns where fires have occurred to obtain evidence regarding a German plot to cripple American industries.

SERBIA AND BULGARIA.

Mr. A. Bryce (R., Inverness Burghs) asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons in mail week whether, as soon as Bulgarian mobilisation was announced, the Serbian Government asked preponderation of its Allies to attack Bulgaria, in anticipation of what it believed to be an inevitable attack by Bulgaria upon Serbia, and whether such permission was refused?

Lord Robert Cecil: The Serbian Government expressed the opinion that the right military policy was to attack Bulgaria before her mobilisation was completed. In the view of the Foreign Secretary, that was a question which it was for the Serbian Government to decide, in the light of the various political and military reasons for and against such a course. The Foreign Secretary, therefore, sent no instructions to the British Minister at Nish, and the only record he has of his intervention on the subject is that when his opinion was pressed for on September 27, he said that all the political and diplomatic arguments were against such action, and that he was no judge of strategical considerations, and could deal only with the others. There was no question, as far as he was concerned, of refusing permission; what he felt unable to do was to say whether the strategic considerations for taking the step should override the others against it.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.956 inches
Temperature of Air	75.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4 „
Dew Point	68.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.798 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole = cloudy=10)	0.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	81.8 „
Minimum do. do.	68.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, NE, WNW, NW NNE
Velocity of Wind do. do.	126 inches

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D.17

COMMERCIAL.

SHORTAGE OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

The position of the cotton industry of Lancashire, as a result of the heavy recruiting for the Army, is fast becoming very acute, says the "Economist" and certain employers scarcely know which way to turn to keep machinery running. The shortage of hands is being very severely felt in the spinning districts, and it is estimated that in Oldham about one-fifth of the spindles are stopped owing to the scarcity of operatives. It is said that in Bolton the position, if anything, is even worse than in Oldham. Certain representations have been made to Lord Derby on the matter, and the official statement published this week to the effect that the recruiting authorities recognise the absolute necessity for keeping going industries essential to the maintenance of the war, and also the great desirability of keeping up our export trade, has caused some relief. In weaving most of the employees are women, but the men at work in sheds are most important, and if adequate male labour cannot be obtained, then it must mean before very long that some places will have to close down, and the females be thrown out of employment. In trade circles it is regretted that the Government has not formulated some comprehensive scheme which would recognise not only the claims of the Army authorities, but also the importance of maintaining our export trade so as to help as much as possible the financial situation. In the opinion of many people, the fact that our imports are rapidly increasing along with a falling off in our exports means that the situation before very long will become critical.

THE P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

P. and O. deferred remained firm on the good dividend announcement, which was in accordance with marked expectations. The total distribution on the deferred shares is 15 per cent., the rate which has been in force since 1911; but in previous years the dividend has been paid less tax, whereas this year it is to be paid free of tax. With income-tax at its present high level, this means a substantial addition to the dividend. The circular announcing the dividend rate is reticent on the subject of the year's earnings, but the dividend itself tells the tale of a successful year.

EXCHANGE OF SCRIP VOUCHERS.

The Postmaster-General has issued a notice relating to the exchange of War Loan scrip vouchers and scrip certificates for War Loan stock. On or before December 15th holders of £5 scrip certificates and of scrip vouchers of the value of £5 or a multiple of £5, should apply at a money order office for the issue of corresponding War Loan stock. Application forms can be obtained at any Post Office. The application form also provides for payment of the interest and bonus when the scrip certificates and scrip vouchers are handed in, or for crediting the amount to the applicant's Savings Bank account.

TAXATION OF PROFITS IN GERMANY AND IN FRANCE.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of October 25th, the scheme of the taxation of war profits foreshadowed by Dr. Helfferich in the Reichstag in August, is now nearly completed. The basis for the new taxation will be the declaration of wealth, made under the war levy, on January 1, 1914, together with the average income-tax returns of that year. The intention is not only to tax war profits as such, but any increase in wealth which has arisen or may arise during war. As to the rate, it will not amount to the English 50 per cent., says the "Frankfurter," though the experience of the posibility of levying so heavy a charge may cause the original estimate of 20-25 per cent. to be exceeded. France is likewise following suit. Krupps have just declared a dividend of 12 per cent., and their profits appear to have been quadrupled by the war. On Tuesday the French Cabinet approved a scheme of the Finance Minister for the taxation of war profits. No details are available as yet.

THE COPENHAGEN EXCHANGES.

The foreign exchanges have shown some remarkable movements during the year, writes a Danish correspondent on November 5th. Marks are again very near the low figure of July—then 77.20; now 77.50. Sterling has entirely lost the prestige of the earlier part of the year (March 19.50; now, 17.60), both record figures, though a natural outcome of the happenings connected with the dealings between England and Denmark. Francs, too, are very much down, 65.25 (78.50 in March); roubles very weak at 130. Finish mark and Austrian krone stand at 57 and 56 respectively, which means a rallying on the part of the former, but the lowest point so far touched by krone. Dollars are more stable at 389, while the florin stands at 160.

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Toothache & all Diseases of the Gums

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is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gumboil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Apply at once daily and your teeth will last for ever. Try a Phial.

Price Re. 1.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	—
" " Imports ..	.. ..	12,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	7.54—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	9.85+5
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time.)..	Jan.	12.05+5
	Mar.	12.29+2
New York Official noon call	Jan.	12.09+13
	Mar.	12.33+12
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	12.90+3
	Mar.	12.21+1

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 14th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
December	7.29	2
Dec.-Jan.	7.28	2
Jan.-Feb.	7.28	1
Feb.-Mar.	7.27	1
Mar.-April.	7.26	1
April-May	7.23	1
May-June.	7.19	1
June-July.	7.16	1
July-Aug.	7.12	1
Aug.-Sept.	6.97	1
Sept.-Oct.	7.80	+1
Oct.-Nov.	6.74	all even

CORRESTIONS.

In Dec. 13th. closing prices of Liverpool cotton futures please read Aug.-Sept. 6.98

In Dec. 14th. Opening prices please read August-September. 7.05

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 14th.

There have been moderate cloth transactions with India. Yarns are steady but iregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 14th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..5.00 (Unchgd.)
" " Fully Good	..	..5.15
" " Fine	..	..5.30
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..5.50
" " Fine	..	..5.80
" Broach Good	..	..6.50
" " Fully Good	..	..6.65
" " Fine	..	..6.80
" Scinde Good	..	..5.00
" " Fully Good	..	..5.15
" " Fine ..	..	..5.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 14th

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	50,000
" Exports to Great Britain	24,000
" " to Continent ..	Nil.
Futures at New York January .	12.04—10
Futures at New York March ..	12.28—12
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.25+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.82—12
Futures at New Orleans January	11.91—11
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.21—12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.71.60
Silver Commercial Bars	55⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 11-16unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental Buying but India Selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3-16 (Unchgd.)
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
" " " " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
" 7 day market loans	4⅜
Consols 2½%	58½—⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	54½ (unchgd.)
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Exchange on London at Paris Francs unchgd.	27.68—.2

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 14th.

3½%	1925/28	£ 89⅞ unchgd.
4½%	1925/45	£ 97¼—3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 14th.

WHEAT.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are—Jan. Sellers. 64/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 46/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold, Dec.-Jan. Value 61/6

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Dec.-Jan. Sellers 68

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. value .. 61/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.Feb. Paid. .. .. .. 72+1

Calcutta Linseed:—Dec.Jan. Paid.. 71/6+3d.

Toria Rapeseed:—New Terms, Dec.-Jan, value 62/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid .. .. ..65/6+1s. 3d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Value. .. .. £11-5.0+5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£96—½	Unchged.
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£76⅝+⅜	
Copper Braziers	£110	
Yellow Metal	13	
Hard Spelter Nominal. ..	65	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, ..	£24-10-0	
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie, ..	£4-10-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
December. New Crop	19/10½
July-Sept. Nominal	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
December. New Crop	20
July-Sept. Nominal	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
December. New Crop	22
July-Sept. Nominal	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December. New Crop	22/1½
July-Sept. Nominal	19/1½

The tone of sugar is idle.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The Cuban Sugar Crop is estimated at tons 3,184,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Buyer.. ..3/2+¼

Ceylon Rubber Jan. .. .. 3/6½—¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The market this morning opened easy at Rs. 283½, but prices quickly advanced on heavy speculative buying. There was a considerable business done in Good Broach and Fully Good Bengal styles.

Prices at Colaba were very much on a par with those of the morning and Good Broach remained steady at Rs. 287.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January 222¼.

Fine Akola January 252.

Good Broach, April 287.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	289/0	..	284	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	230	220	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	228/9	..	—	Dec. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	222	—	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	235/6	—	—	"
M.G. Mathia — —	..	—	—	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	272	—	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	272	—	—	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.. ..	250	—	—	"
M.G. "	251/2	—	—	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	—	—	—	—
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	—	—	—	—
H.G. Westerns — ..	—	—	—	—
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	—	—	—	—
H.G. Bijapore — ..	—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 15th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	232	220	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	250	236	226	..	Ready N. C.
	243	231	222	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	226	216	..	Ready N. C.
	..	224	214	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243	233	..	Ready N. C.
	..	238	226	..	1/25 Jan.'16
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	255	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	256	249	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	258	251	..	Ready N. C.
	..	254	247	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	260	253	..	Ready N. C.
	..	256	249	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	263	256	..	Ready N. C.
	..	260	253	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	259	..	Ready N. C.
	..	268	261	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	272	265	..	Ready N. C.
	..	275	268	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	276	269	..	Ready N. C.
	..	278	271	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	294	..	..	Feb.-March.
	..	292	..	287	1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	235	223	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	252	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	250	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	245	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th December, 1915:—

Cotton	27,103 Bales
Wheat	14,984 cwts
Linseed	4,680 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,207 "
Ginjellyseed	13,433 "
Poppyseed	1,332 "
Groundnuts	6,297 "
Castorseed	2,042 "
Rice	11,300 "
Myrabollams	1,604 "
Cottonseed	48,672 "
Mowraseed	1,064 "
Gram	1,849 "
Joowar	3,699 "
Maize	35 "
Barley	534 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 15th. 5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7 1 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 1 0	8 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 13 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	37 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 3 0
Groundnuts ...	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 14 0	4 2 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 12 6	
Linseed May ..	9 4 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s.4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s	191¼ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong	141½
Do. Shanghai	189¼
60 d-s Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do	24-10-0
Bombay Do.	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	67-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The Share Market was characterized to-day by a great deal of excitement in the Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares. In the morning a big lot was placed at Rs. 231, but subsequently the rates moved up to Rs. 238 and again a big lot changed hands for January at this figure. Later on, under selling pressure a setback was recorded and they close at Rs. 234 (sellers).

The Cotton Mill share market stood easy to-day and a rapid decline was registered but the quotations slightly recovered before close.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened firm but closed a little bit weak.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids declined to Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 437½ in the morning, dropped to Rs. 430 later on, but closed at Rs. 432½.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,350 at the opening, the rates subsequently retreated rapidly to Rs. 1,330 but closed at Rs. 1,337½.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,045 declined to Rs. 1,025 but closed at Rs. 1,035.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,890, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,477½, Currimbhai to Rs. 225, Crescent to Rs. 105, Indore Malwas to Rs. 235 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 137½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 231 to Rs. 238.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,155.

Bombay Telephone Co. shares were quoted at Rs. 131.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 110½. Deferred opened at Rs. 282, improved to Rs. 284, but closed at Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th December, 1915.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th December, 1915.		
G. I. P Rly ..	22,32,200	1,70,20,407
A. D. C. Rly. ..	65,400	5,67,250
B. K. Rly ..	5,200	50,019
C. B. Rly. ..	5,100	51,246
Total ..	23,07,900	1,76,88,922
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Dec. 1914.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	15,65,387	1,38,79,510
A. D. C. Rly. ..	75,409	5,82,835
B. K. Rly. ..	1,624	19,748
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	16,42,420	1,44,82,093
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 6,66,813	+ 31,40,897
A. D. C. Rly.	— 10,009	— 15,585
B. K. Rly. .	+ 3,576	+ 30,271
C. B. Rly. .	....	....

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st October, 1915.

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th. December, 1915. ..	12,500	91,262
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th. December, 1914 ..	5,183	46,888
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 7,317	+ 44,374

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st October, 1915.

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th. December, 1915. ..	1,600	11,319
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th. December, 1914. ..	1,313	11,595
Increase or Decerase ..	+ 287	— 276

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st. October, 1915.

DEATH OF A MADRAS MERCHANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

News has been received in Madras of the death at Kobe, Japan, of Mr. G. W. Mitchell. He was for many years in Madras with Messrs. Aymes & Co., Ltd., of which he was a director, but after the absorption of Messrs. Dymes & Co., by the Bombay Company, Mr. Mitchell took charge of the business in Japan, to which country he had previously paid several visits.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

A meeting of the Shareholders of this Company on the Indian Register was held at the Empire Theatre yesterday evening for the purpose of considering certain changes in the present constitution of the Company in order to obtain relief from the English Income Tax. In placing the situation before the Meeting its Chairman, Sir Sassoon David, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The Consultative Committee of your Company here with the concurrence of its London Directors have thought it desirable to summon this informal meeting of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register in order that it may place before them certain important questions affecting their interests and elicit their views regarding them. It has for a long time been regarded by many of you as a hardship that under the provisions of the Income Tax Acts the shareholders of this Company should be subjected to the payment of double income tax. Not only, as you are aware, has the Company, as at present constituted, to pay out of its annual profits the Income tax levied in India—as to which we have no ground of complaint—but it has also to pay, what amounts to a much more serious burden, the English Income Tax as well. The Directors of the Company have on more than one occasion striven to obtain, by means of a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and by other means, relief from this hardship. So far these efforts have not proved successful, although the Directors have recently been informed that prior to the outbreak of the war a Committee of the House of Commons had been appointed to report upon the revision of the Income Tax Acts. When the labours of that Committee will be resumed, or what may be their outcome, I am not of course in a position to inform you. They may and we hope will result in relief being granted in the case of English Companies which, like our own, earn their entire profits outside of the United Kingdom. But I feel bound to tell you that, in my opinion, any relief, if it be hereafter granted by the British Legislature will only be partial. Meanwhile, we are faced with the fact that, owing to the war, a very large increase has taken place in the rate of the English Tax, and it is obvious to all of us that before the war is over that increase may not improbably be further augmented. Even when the war is over it would seem to be certain, having regard to the enormous Public Debt it is accumulating, that the rate of the tax must for many years continue to be a very high one. Taking the English Income Tax as it stands to-day, it means, we estimate, that the Company will have to pay a sum of considerably over Rs. 2,00,000 on account of that tax, which represents a loss divided between its preference and its ordinary shareholders, and that the following year even should the tax not be raised above 3s/6d. in the £. it will have to pay more. Put another way the present English Tax of 17½ per cent, plus the Indian Tax of 2¾ per cent, is equivalent to a charge of 20 per cent, per annum on the Company's profits, although as a matter of fact these taxes do not really amount to quite that percentage owing to allowances granted for depreciation of plant. Having regard to the gravity of this burden, and the hardship to the shareholders resulting from it, the question as to whether and how it was possible to alleviate it was this year once again very carefully considered by the Board in London. Upon the arrival of the Managing Director here last month he at once placed before the Consultative Committee the result of those deliberations, and showed them the opinion of eminent Counsel in London which the Directors had obtained. That opinion which has since been confirmed by the opinion of Mr. Inverarity here is to the effect that the only means by which this Company can escape from liability to pay the English Tax is by transferring its entire administrative control and management to Bombay. It has been decided by the Courts in England that what determines the liability to pay the tax in the case of Companies which like our own were formed and registered in London but which earn the whole of their profits outside of the United Kingdom, is whether or not their business is in whole or in part, however small that part, managed or directed from the United Kingdom. Therefore, Gentlemen, we are advised by Counsel that if you are to escape from the burden of the English tax you cannot continue to have a Board of Directors in London or the management of the business in any form or shape conducted from the United Kingdom. We are also advised that having regard to the terms of the existing agreement with our Managing Director which provide that he, the principal Officer of the Company and to a large extent its brain, shall exercise his functions partly in London and partly in Bombay we cannot avoid the English income tax unless and until that agreement is terminated. We are, therefore, faced with the situation that in order to obtain relief from the English income tax both our present Board of Directors and our present Managing Director Mr. Rimington, must resign. Now, Gentlemen, this is a situation which has caused us, the Company's Consultative Committee, a great deal of anxious consideration, and it also calls for careful consideration by you the Company's shareholders in whose hands the decision lies. That is why we have called you together this evening. We think that the desire to obtain relief from the very heavy burden of the English income tax is a legitimate and not unpatriotic desire, even in these times of war, because the Company pays and will continue to pay the Indian Income Tax out here. That this is also the view of other Companies, similarly situated, besides ourselves is shown by the fact that, as cabled by Reuter this week, an influential meeting of the representatives of those Companies has been held in London to represent to the Treasury the grievance of this double taxation. It may be that that protest will result in the relief which is asked for being granted, and this is a possibility which you must not overlook. You must also bear in mind that relief in our case, as the law now stands can only be purchased at a price. The present London Board has proved itself a very efficient Board. It comprises men of the high personal character and well known administrative abilities of Sir Charles Ollivant, its Chairman, and Sir Walter Hughes, and others with a technical knowledge of the business of electric Traction and Supply undertakings unrivalled in London. It will not be possible to obtain a Board out here possessing special qualifications of the same calibre, but these deficiencies the Bombay Board, should the transfer take place, will no doubt do its best to remedy by retaining the very competent engineering staff which the Company possesses here, and by supplementing it, when necessary, by obtaining the best consultative technical advice. So much for the Board, and now for the Managing Director. I think you most of you know the great services which Mr. Rimington has rendered to the Company. He is held in high regard by the London Board, by the Consultative Committee, and I think I may also say by the shareholders. We have, therefore, regarded, as I think you would also regard, the loss of his great experience and exceptional qualifications as most serious loss to the Company.

Sir Sassoon David then went on to explain to the meeting the nature of the arrangements it was proposed to enter into with the Managing Director by which his services would still be retained by the Company for some months annually in Bombay.

After dealing with various other matters incidental to the suggested transfer the speaker requested the Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne to read to the meeting the Resolutions providing for the alterations in the constitution of the Company, for the purpose of obtaining relief from the English Income Tax, for or against which the meeting was asked to vote.

Mr. Rimington, the Managing Director, then stated to the Meeting that as representative of the Directors he wished to say that he did not desire to either support or oppose the Resolutions. That the attitude of the Directors towards them was an entirely impartial one. That the Board had been advised that they were trustees of the interest of the shareholders as a whole, and not for any section of the shareholders, and that therefore they must before themselves taking any action leave it to the majority of the shareholders to decide whether or not they wish to give effect to the changes in the constitution of the Company which had been described in Sir Sassoon David's speech.

The passing of the Resolutions was moved in a speech by Mr. J. Vimadalal, and they were adopted by the Meeting. A Requisition calling upon the Directors to summon an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company in London was extensively signed.

X'MAS! X'MAS! X'MAS!

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Opp. to Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.

CEYLON RICE MARKET.

MARKED SHORTAGE CAUSING UNEASINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 14.

The rice question is again giving rise to uneasiness. The present high prices are attributed primarily to the marked shortage of stocks in Colombo; also to an anticipated shortage of tonnage from Singapore, and in a lesser extent from Rangoon. Other contributory reasons are the existing shortage of steamers on the Indian coasting routes which it is said, has resulted in the holding up of considerable supplies of rice from Indian ports and the unwillingness on the part of Ceylon importers to utilise the Indo-Ceylon route extensively in consequence of the shortage which occurs through serious pilfering which have been taking place *en route* recently. Practically 50 per cent of rice imported into Ceylon has come from Singapore and the prospect of shortage of tonnage from that port in the near future naturally has very material influence upon the local position. However, there appears to be no lack of space from Calcutta to Colombo and much comment has been aroused here as to why rice is not being imported from Calcutta to a much larger extent than at present. Steamers are frequently arriving with 2000 tons and more empty space, which might be well utilised by rice importers.

Whether it is that Calcutta can find a better market for her rice or whether the shortage in Colombo is artificial and destined to bolster up prices, is a question which is being widely discussed. Local Chetty importers admit the shortage but allege that it is largely due to the fact that no coasting vessels carry away from the Indian ports a plentiful crop of rice which has been harvested in South India. This situation, they say might have been to some extent relieved by importation of rice by way of the Indo-Ceylon route, but the prevalence of pilfering militates against this. For the rice which last month could have been purchased here for Rs. 450 brokers are now asking Rs. 5 and even Rs. 5-20.

The Chamber of Commerce have the matter in hand, but no information as to the nature of steps to be taken is yet available.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Parsis v. Hindus.
Entertainment to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Hindu Gymkhana pavilion, 6 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
B. B. & C. I. Meeting, Lecture on Anguelil Du Perron, by Shamsh-ul-Ulma Dr. J. J. Modi, 6 p.m.
Reception at Government House at 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Parsis v. Hindus.
Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p.m.
Dr. Mackichan Memorial Fund Meeting, Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, 6 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Nellore will be closed at General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Bombay Cricket Carnival, Parsis v. Hindus.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and distribution of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Second Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race course.
"The Geisha," in aid of the Indo-British and other Charities, Excelsior Theatre.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KAJIJI.—Wednesday 15th December, 1915, Abdoolcayum M. Kajiji, the eldest son of the late Mr. M. H. Kajiji, at his residence, "Dil-Aram," Surat, deeply regretted by his family.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Dec. 15.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, B.V.A., Commanding.
1072—Duties.
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 12th December, 1915:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. White A. S.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. Grimshaw W.
1073—Parades.
Thursday 16th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, for Dummy Loader Drill at 7 a.m.
All members who have not drawn their pay are requested to attend at 8 a.m.
Saturday 18th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.
1074—Motor Cycles.
All members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycles to the Adjutant's office before 20th instant.
1075—Clothing.
All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, as soon as possible.
1076—Medals.
All applications for Long Service Medals to be forwarded to this office by 20th December, 1915.
1077—Leave.
No. 1670 Gnr. Chadwick A. G., No. 2 Coy. is granted leave from 20-12-15 to 2-1-16.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards. Train leaves Colaba at 5-50 a.m., and another Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

1078—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Friday 17th. Battery Gun Drill at 4-45 p.m.
Sunday 19th. Gun Drill for Arsenal Section at 7 a.m.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

1079—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 19th instant at 9-30 a.m. Squad. and Rifle Drill.
Sunday 19th instant at 5 p.m. Gun Drill and Instructions.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd.-Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

December, 16.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Guards will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress:—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.
4 days 18th to 21st Dec. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 5 men per day.
3 days 22nd to 24th Dec. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 5 men per day.
2 days 25th to 28th Dec. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 5 men per day.
5 days 27th to 31st Dec. "F" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 5 men per day.
301 Proficiency Examination.—A Proficiency Examination will be held probably in February, and a Class will be started early in the New Year Intending candidates should apply to Orderly Room for details of the subjects of examination.
"Dil-Aram," Surat. Deeply regretted by

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Fifty Nursing Orderlies are required for service in Mesopotamia. Any men in this Corps wishing to offer their services should apply for details to:—Mr. H. C. Clark, Care of Messrs. Lund & Blockley.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana (Cricket Carnival) this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March—Le Reve Passe ..... Helmer
Selection—Harry Lauders Songs ... Williams
Valse—Dreaming ..... Joyce
Song—Land of Hope and Glory ..... Elgar
Selection—Patriotic Memories ... St. Quentin
Galop—The Fox-Hunters ..... Gladman.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rv. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

March.—A Bunch of Roses ..... Chapi
Overture.—Rest ..... Leutner
Valse.—The Druid's Prayer ..... Davsoff
Selection.—The Duchess of Dantzic Caryll
Melodie.—Un Peu D'Amour. ..... Rubens
Melodies from The Marriage Market ..... Jacobi
Polka Caprice.—Les Chanteurs Hongrois ..... Michiels

"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

IDEAL SEMINARY.

The third lecture of the series arranged under the suspices of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School will be delivered this night by Mr. M. J. Goregaonkar, on "Prof. G. G. Agarkar" in Gamdevi Municipal Boys' School at 9 p.m.

PASSPORTS TO ITALY.

In a Press Note the Bombay Government warn travellers proceeding to Italy that they should provide themselves with passports bearing the visa of an Italian Consular Officer.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.), when a paper on "Anquetil du Perron of Paris: India as seen by him in 1755-61" will be read by Shums-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LTD.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., held yesterday afternoon in the Bank's premises, a resolution recommending certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company was passed unanimously.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No plague cases were reported in the city on Tuesday, but there were five cases of small-pox. Cholera was absent as usual. The total mortality from all causes was 48, as compared with 61 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 60 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2890, out of which 14 were found to be plague-stricken.

DADAR STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union Mr. D. D. Gilder will deliver a public magic lantern lecture on "Temperance" on Sunday next at 6-30 p.m. in the General Education Institute's Hall.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Association Prof. J. N. Fraser, will deliver a lecture on "School Gardens" in the Compound of the Secondary Training College, behind the St. Xavier's College on Saturday the 18th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

A BOY BURNT TO DEATH.

While Yesu Raoji, a Hindu boy was playing with a box of matches on the 3rd instant in his house in Parel his clothes catching fire he was severely burnt all over his body. He was not taken to the Hospital and he died from the effects of the burns on Tuesday.

FOUND WOUNDED AND UNCONSCIOUS ON ROAD.

A Hindu named Anant Nanji, aged about thirty, and residing in Delisle Road was found lying in an unconscious state in front of his chawl and he was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. He was bleeding from a wound on the back of his head and some abrasions on the left arm. It is not known how he came by his injuries.

DONATION TO BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PERMANENT FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund informs us that the Committee have received 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 9,000 as a donation to this Fund for Cattle and Human relief equally by an Order of the Judge in Suit No. 846 of 1912 regarding the estate of Bai Velbai widow of Madhawji Maghji.

FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING CLASSES

The Examination of the First Aid Class conducted by Dr. R. D. Patwardhan, under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held at Rukshamini Hospital C. P. Tank Road by Dr. Vinayak N. Rege, and the following students are declared to have passed the Examination:—Miss Dwarkabai Cahwdari, Mrs. Ramabai, Rabade, Laxmibai Yeshwant Redkar.

The Examination of the Home Nursing Class conducted by Dr. Shamrao N. Novalkar under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held at Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girl's High School, Bhai Jivanji Lane, by Dr. K. G. Sathe and the following students are declared to have passed the Examination:

Lanubai Vijaykar, Pirojbai Agasker, 'Rosy Sanzgiri, Pirojbai Manker, Maltibai Bhandare, Charu Rao, Tarabai Rane, Manjulabai Dhumatkar, Manekbai Ajinkya, Angoobai Rao, Kamlabai Trilokekar, Mahankali Hanumuttekar, Yamuna Navalkar, Parvatibai Pethe, Chinubai Rane, Gangabai Kandade, Muktabai Vasudeo, Lilabai Pitle, Sumitrabai Talim, Champubai Nadkarni, Chandrabai Vaidya, Janabai Munje, Indirabai Vaidya, Hirabai Patil and Kamlabai Maselkar.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA.

FRENCH APPRECIATION OF OFFICERS' SERVICES

In a letter to General Sir Ian Hamilton, General G. Bailloud, Commandant le Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient, has expressed his appreciation of the good services of the following Medical Officers in treating a number of French wounded in the Bombay Presidency General Hospital at Alexandria:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, Indian Medical Service, Commanding.
Major F. C. Rogers, Indian Medical Service, Registrar.
Captain A. F. Hamilton, Indian Medical Service, Chirurgien.
Major A. W. Greig, Indian Medical Service, Chirurgien.
Major W. G. Hamilton, Indian Medical Service, Medecin.
Major T. C. Lucas, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain A. C. Anderson, Indian Medical Service.
Miss A. Nye, Matron.
Corporal Thurly, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Secretaire due Registrar.

The widows of the late zemindar of Hatta in Balaghat District, have placed Rs. 200 at the disposal of Lady Robertson in addition to Rs. 100 previously donated by them in aid of the War Fund.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WATER SUPPLY IN GIRGAUM.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee took into consideration a letter from Dr. Dorabji Jamsetji Limboowala, L. M. & S., and others, house-owners, residents, shopkeepers and members of the Native General Library, stating that the object with which a kutchra cart and its shed have been located in the land is frustrated inasmuch as they not only become a repository of kutchra, but of all sorts of putrid matter, such as rotten fish, animal dung, offals of cooked food, etc., which are allowed very often to remain there decaying for days together; that the nuisance thus caused is aggravated by heaps of rubbish thrown in the proximity of the shed and strewn on the road; that the "motor wagon man" whose duty it is to remove the refuse does it as it suits his caprice, filling his wagon with some portion thereof and letting the remainder lie decaying, and that the urinal erected close to the shed is another source of nuisance. They requested that both the cart and the shed be removed from their present site and that steps be taken to see that the urinal is kept thoroughly clean and that no nuisance remains there for a long time. They expressed the hope that the representatives of the Ward would be good enough to look into the matter and help the petitioners in obtaining relief from the nuisance.

The Executive Health Officer reported as follows:—

The shed has been in this position for about 7 years. Formerly there were two dustbin carts stationed here in the open, and to obviate or lessen any possible nuisance the shed was constructed. Two biggaries are specially detailed to keep this area clean, and the place is well attended to. It is mainly during the night time and during off duty hours, that the public deposit refuse in or near the shed. This shed serves a large area, and at least 10 cart-loads of refuse are removed daily, this comes chiefly from the Native Detail Lines, 1st to 4th Marine Streets and part of Cruickshank Road. We do our best to minimise the effect of the carts and there are very few stationary carts left, but until we have more motors and travelling carts we must have some of these places and a more suitable place cannot be found at present.

The shed is not on the main road; it is immediately adjacent to the Native Infantry Lines and about 50 feet away from the Native General Library. Its presence is necessary. The complaint is somewhat overdrawn and the statement that refuse is allowed to remain there for days together cannot be substantiated. It is true that on or about Thursday, 26th August, 1915, a certain amount of refuse was permitted to remain in the shed over night; this was due to the fact that the refuse motor was unavoidably prevented from going to the shed on that day and consequently the usual routine removal of refuse was disorganised and temporary arrangements had to be improvised. All departments are liable to temporary dislocation of this nature and the incident has been magnified. The urinal complained of was constructed in 1908. It is a two-seated one on the water carriage system. It is very largely frequented, and is the only public convenience in the neighbourhood and for that matter for the whole main road from the Secretariat to Girgaum Tram Terminus. It cannot be removed. It is true, it is, in common with most other urinals, misused at night time; but until the Police co-operate more closely with the Municipal executive, this nuisance does not admit of much remedy. It is invariably kept clean during working hours."

The Municipal Commissioner agreed with the report and it was decided to inform the applicants in the terms of the report.

The Committee also gave consideration to the following letter from Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, and others, residents of Sadashiv Street, D. Ward stating that they have been suffering a great hardship owing to scarcity of water in the locality; that the tap water does not rise to the level of the second floor unless the taps on both the lower floors are closed; that sometimes it does not rise even to the first floor unless the tap on the ground floor is kept closed; that after 7 a.m. even if the taps on the lower floors are all closed, the water cannot rise to second floors; that they have long put up with the hardship in the hope that the supply of water would soon improve, but that they see no signs of improvement yet; that the people on the upper floors have to carry water from the ground floor; that a great rush being thus caused on the ground floor tap, it sometimes occasions unpleasantness and illfeeling among the people; and that on a complaint having been made to the Hydraulic Engineer he took a month to investigate the matter and found that there was an obstruction in the main; but that on the obstruction having been removed, the supply became more deficient than before. They added that they believed that the trouble is due to there being a 3in. connection in the locality and requested that it might be replaced by a 6in. connection and that they might be relieved of the great hardship without further delay.

The Commissioner said in his report that the "complaint is due to the small size of the main and to low pressure. The pressure will be improved with the increased supply of water. If this proves insufficient, the question of enlarging the main will be considered."

It was decided to inform the residents in the terms of the Commissioner's recommendations.

The Committee forwarded to the Commissioner for his report a letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar, stating that last year on a petition having been made by over 500 persons to the Corporation to mitigate the ever-increasing nuisance caused by the low level channel at Fergusson Road which menaced the health of the passers-by and of the occupants of the Crescent Mill and a chawl close by, temporary measures were taken to remedy the nuisance, but that recently the nuisance has increased to such an extent that it might cost the lives of many; that nothing is being done to remedy this nuisance when hundreds of thousands of rupees are being spent on sanitation in other parts of the city. Submitting that while measures are being taken to fill in the existing wells in the city and while single wells are treated as disseminating centres of malarial germs, it can be imagined what harm is being daily done by an obnoxious channel 30 feet wide and over 2½ miles in length. He further wrote that the "standing nuisance" may either be removed or that, if convenient, measures such as the use of disinfectants, may be resorted to from time to time.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public have read with considerable surprise and regret the recent attitude of Government towards the National Congress, as expressed in the reply given to the interpellation of the Hon. Mr. Patel, (as reported in your issue of 8th December). The Hon. Mr. Patel asked whether it is permissible to officers of Government to attend meetings of the Indian National Congress either as visitors or delegates, and the Government reply is "No" in an emphatic absolute tone, and they have referred for prescribed orders to Rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. This rule has not been given in the published proceedings of the Council, and so I quote it below from the Government pamphlet (corrected to January, 1912):—

"20. A Government servant may not take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. Nor may he attend any political meeting his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness."

The rule, as thus laid down, appears to be perfectly fair and reasonable. It, of course, rightly disallows Government officers from taking part in political meetings; at the same time it leaves it open to them to attend a political meeting in the ordinary course, except in some limited cases where their presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair their public usefulness. Under the prescribed rule Government officers cannot of course go to the Congress as delegates; but it is apparently permissible to them to attend the Congress meetings as visitors or spectators. I am aware that many officers have under the prescribed rule hitherto attended the Congress meetings; and as a recent prominent instance, I may mention that with the express knowledge of Government, several officers, including Commissioners and Collectors etc., had attended as visitors at the meeting of the Provincial Conference of the Congress held at Poona in July last. In view of such prescribed rule and precedent, the Government's emphatic reply of "No" to the Hon. Mr. Patel's interpellation appears to have been given under some apparent misconception.. I know also personally that many officers of Government would like to attend such a representative and unique gathering of the Indian National Congress as visitors, and that such attendance has a wholesome effect, both from the Government as well as the non-official point of view, inasmuch as the tone of the more radical members of the Congress is often moderated by such presence in their midst. In view of the nearness of the approaching session of the Congress to be held during the X'mas holidays in Bombay, it seems desirable that the position should be reconsidered and explained clearly, by the Hon. Mr. Patel approaching Government as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

RETIRED DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Poona, December, 11.

GERMAN CULTURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is said that a man is three-fourths man and one-fourth woman, and this saying has been amply justified in this war time. You know that when a woman hates another woman, not only will she refuse to admit, but she could not possibly be convinced, that the hated person possesses a single good quality. This is what men have been doing all around in their condemnation of the Huns. I am not for a moment speaking for a nation that has trampled upon the laws of humanity, and made the whole Europe plunge into a ruinous war—not for any just cause but for sheer lust of power—but in the heat of the moment, when people come forward to make us believe that the Germans have nothing whatever of culture, and that they are non-human beings, they evidently forget that sweeping condemnation does not carry so much weight or create so much impression as just condemnation that is always ready to give the devil his due.

In a leading article on German and other culture in your issue of the 10th instant you have criticised the German culture in a very sober mood, and have given them the supremacy in Music over other European nations but if you wish your comparison of the German culture with those of other European nations to be more fair, you cannot pass over another fact, that in Metaphysics, the Germans have excelled all other nations of the world—except the ancient Hindus—and other nations of Europe have yet to produce men who could be put by the side of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, in this particular department of knowledge.—Yours, etc.

F. B. PATELL.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

At a Meeting of Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited; held yesterday it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, making a total Dividend of Rs. 1,000 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 50 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, for the year ending 31st May 1915.

The Government of India notify that the provisions of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order shall have the same effect as if the term "hostile foreigner" as therein defined included also a reference to subjects of the King of the Bulgarians.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

A very successful musical reunion took place at the Gymkhana pavilion last night in the form of a smoking concert. There is something immensely attractive about a free and easy smoker, and more's the pity so few of them are organised in Bombay for there is no better way of appreciating good bad or indifferent music, than under the soothing influence of a fragrant cigarette or cigar. Nicotine exerts generous and forgiving impulses, and a vocal or instrumental effort at a "smoker" which fails to evoke the enthusiasm of an audience is an unknown feature of which there is so far no record. Last night everyone was smoking.—smoking vigorously and consistently whether one liked it or not, but the insidious narcotic worked its charm most effectively, each item on the programme being thoroughly enjoyed and rapturously applauded. One of these days the Gymkhana must get in a stock of better chairs; last night's furniture was quite substantial and must be very useful for a rough day, but from an aesthetic point the homely back-kitchen article is a work of art to what some of us had to squirm about in during the proceedings.

After the string orchestra of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles had played a selection from "The Arcadians," Mr. Dodds opened the concert with a capable rendering of "Song of the Bow," a composition which suited his full mellow *basso* to a nicety and his effort was deservedly encored. The next item, a string quartette of three violins and a 'cello though appearing early on the list, was certainly the *bonne bouche* of the evening, and Messrs. Hopkinson, Sutton, Hauser and Green are to be complimented on the artistic interpretation they gave to Tschaikowsky's graceful "Andante Cantabile" which was apparently rendered throughout with the aid of the mute. The plaintive movement which brought the composition to a close being especially well executed. A special note must be sounded in favour of Mr. Hopkinson as "first lead" for the skilful sympathetic way he struck the tempo all through. If the performance can be criticised at all, the "Andante Cantabile" and Mozart's familiar "Allegro Vivace," which was given in the second part, were played too slowly. Mrs. Sharpe struck rather a dreary note in "Harvest" which was substituted at the last moment for "I Hear You Calling Me." Mrs. Sharpe has a charming voice, a light, well-cultivated sweet soprano, which she handles to perfection. And something light, tuneful, and bright would have displayed its capabilities to much greater advantage than a doleful impression such as "Harvest." The audience were, however, much taken with "Harvest," which is the main point. Mrs. Sharpe receiving a vociferous recall. Mr. Aitken was not quite so effective in his "Wibbly Wobbly Walk" as he is in his Harry Lauder impersonations. His patter was as usual very clever and humourous and elicited roars of laughter. The George Robey "touch" which he gave as an encore was rather an ambitous effort, but as an "Aitken Touch" it was splendid and funny to a degree, which simply brought the house down. Mr. Aitken's accompanist, the "Count of Chowpatti" was a new performer, who followed the eccentricities in "Wibbly Wobbly," etc., with considerable ability materially adding to their success. Mrs. Powell was very successful in her Dutch character song "Henny Klein" and Private Remnent provided an attractive extra "turn" with two songs which were enthusiastically received. Mrs. Binning's beautiful voice was heard to great advantage in Tosti's "Parted," and Mr. Morris with "The Lute Player," Mr. Sharne's "Private Michael Cassidy," and Mr. Bourne's "The 11-69 Express," all contributed to the success of the concert, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

BOMBAY WAR FUND.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

The Hon. Inago Freeman-Thomas, Lady Helen Brassy and Miss Brand have kindly granted their patronage to the performance to be given at the Empire Theatre to-morrow evening at 9-30 p.m., by the students of the High School Department, in aid of the Presidency War and Relief Fund.

NO POLICE EXAMINATION NEXT YEAR

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Secretary of State has intimated that the usual examination for entrance to the Indian Police will not be held in 1916, and that it is not possible at the present time to give information as to future recruitment.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon will perform the ceremony of unveiling the bust of the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College at 6 p.m., to-day at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati.

His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga arrives in Bombay on the 19th instant and leaves on Christmas evening

The Maharaja of Kishengarh has subscribed half a lakh to the Hindu University and the Rajrana of Jhallawar Rs. 1,000 per annum in perpetuity which capitalised is equal to nearly Rs. 29,000.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces, will visit Burma towards the end of this month in order to study on the spot certain features of the work of the Co-operative Societies in that province. Mr. R. W. D. Willoughby, I.C.S., will officiate as Registrar during Mr. Chatterjee's absence.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is officially reported that the Italian steamer "Firenze" submarined in the Mediterranean, carried the Italian Mail for India.

News has been received in Lahore that Captain Thorne, the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, has been severely wounded in Mesopotamia. He was the Cantonment Magistrate of Ambala before the war but rejoined his regiment. He is a relative by marriage of Mr. Justice Rattigan of the Punjab Chief Court.

At a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha held on Tuesday, 114 delegates from the city of Madras and 41 from the mofussil, were elected as delegates for the ensuing Session of the Congress. The Sabha also passed a resolution expressing disapproval of the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer from the Medical Register and urging the desirability of amending the Medical Act as the Government.

Mr. E. E. Gomes, storekeeper in Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, was arrested at Arkonam on Saturday. There is a charge of embezzling over Rs. 1,000 preferred against the accused, who at present is in police custody. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 22nd instant before the Chief Presidenc Magistrate, Madras, and among the prosecution witnesses are Major F. F. Elwes, I.M.S., Dr. Benett, and the Deputy Accountant of the Bank of Madras.

At the Madras High Court yesterday, before Mr Justice T. Sadasiver on behalf of Mr. N. Sundram Iyer who stands charged with cheating the Chartered Bank before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, four revision petitions were filed against certain interlocutory orders of the Magistrate. His Lordship dismissed the petitions and in doing so remarked he was always unwilling to interfere with the interlocutory orders of the Magistrates and in the present case there remained only judgment to be delivered.

ARMED DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

RS. 8,000 TAKEN AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The official report of an armed dacoity in Chitpur yesterday evening states that at ten minutes after seven o'clock, six youths went to the house of a middle-class Bengali at No. 13, Sett Bagan Lane. The occupant was in with the door bolted. At their order he unbolted the door and they entered producing revolvers. Apparently they knew the house for they ordered him upstairs and by threats induced him to unlock his safe from which they took Rs. 8,000, a large portion being in currency notes. They then went away after padlocking the outer door, thus confining the man to his house. Some time after he made an outcry which attracted the attention of a neighbour who unfastened the door. Except for this neighbour nobody in the vicinity knew of the occurrence till the following morning. There was a telephone in the house next door and an armed retainer is kept at a house only twenty yards away. This morning the robbed man went to the Chairman of the Manicktollah Municipality, and only after persuasion could he be induced to report the matter to the police who did not hear of it till 8 a.m. He stated he would not be able to identify anybody, and explained that the reason he gave no alarm, nor made any report, was because he was threatened with death. The neighbour has informed the police that he heard the sound of a motor in the adjoining street, but it is apparent that it was not in close vicinity. Sett Bagan Lane is itself too narrow for a motor, but there is a broader street close by, and it is possible that the dacoits left the motor, if they had one, at some little distance and walked to the spot.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 15.

At the resumed hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case before the Special Tribunal, Mr. Ram Narain Mitra, Head Master, Harish Chandra High School, deposed to receiving a seditious "Liberty" leaflet through the chaukidar of the school which was addressed to the students of the ninth class. He read the leaflet first and in the morning sent it to the Magistrate.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

In the Share Market to-day there was some inquiry for coal shares in which a fair turnover took place at quite steady rates, the demand apparently increasing in volume. Jute mill shares did not figure quite so prominently as usual and with fewer buyers prices generally ruled slightly easier. There was no weakness visible but less activity. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance 331, 332; Barnagore 85-8, 86-8; Clive 115, 116, 117; Delta 431, 432, 428; Empire 24-10, 24-14; Fort William 103 to 106; Fort Gloster 390, 391; Gondalpara 392 to 419; Gouripore 390, 391; Kamarhatty 314, 315; Kelvin 329, 330; Soorah 151, 152; Union 410.

Coal:—Raneegunge 27-4, 27-8; Nazira 10; Bhuskajuri 16-12, 17; Lakurka 15-10; Singaran A 3-8.

Miscellaneous:—Sara Serajgunj 9-6; Bankura Damuda River Railway (pref) 3; Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (pref) 104; Cawnpore Woollen New (ord) 50-8; Cawnpore Woollen New (pref) 101.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 16, 1915.

THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE BALKANS.

Events have moved with great rapidity in the Balkans during the past few days, and it is now clear that we must make up our minds to the occupation of practically the whole of Serbian territory by the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. It is no use to pretend to be satisfied with this state of affairs, but it became inevitable from the moment that the gallant resistance of the Serbian Army ended. The Allies were quite unprepared for the extensive Austro-German and Bulgarian offensive that has developed in Serbia and the comparatively insignificant forces, ill-supplied with artillery, which were hurried to the assistance of the Serbians and to check the Bulgarian advance in the south-east, were in reality incapable of carrying out more than delaying operations. For the present, it is sufficient to be grateful for the fact that the withdrawal of the Allied forces within Greek territory has been accomplished without disaster and in good order, and at great expense to the enemy. The British were overborne by sheer weight of numbers. The tactics of the Bulgarians,—evidently under German direction,—were those that proved successful in Galicia last April, but on this occasion it was not only the immensely superior supply of artillery, firing high explosive shell, that made the withdrawal imperative but sheer inferiority of numbers.

There will be critics no doubt who will hold that the Allies should have held their troops at Salonika until such numbers of men and supplies of guns and heavy ammunition had been accumulated as to enable them to assume the offensive with certainty of success. That would have been a mean and a disadvantageous policy. It would have been unforgivable to leave the Serbians to be massaacred, for that is what it would have meant, and it would have been folly to have allowed the Bulgarians and their Teutonic allies a free march to the Greek frontier. Much time has been gained by the delay that was caused to the Austro-German advance,—a delay that would have been considerably shortened had the Bulgarian armies not had another diversion to attend to; and every inch of the ground they have gained has been heavily paid for by an army that, unlike the Germans on the Eastern front last Spring, has not large reserves in waiting. Prussian mass tactics can only be successful if they can exhaust the enemy sooner than they exhaust themselves. In the case of the Bulgarians it will take very much less time to demonstrate that fact than in the case of the Germans. The telegrams tell us that by advancing in close formation the Bulgarians made heavy sacrifices, and, had the British infantry been backed the heavy shell fire, necessary to reap the full advantage of these tactics, the result might have been different. There is no use, however, in lamenting over that now. It is to the future that we must look. The cables have been silent,—except for an occasional message which tells us that further reinforcements have arrived at Salonika,—in regard to the extent of the provision that is being made by the Allies for the conduct of the war in the Balkans. But there are plenty of signs for those who run to read, and there can be no doubt that the result of the recent conferences of the Entente Powers has been an agreement to put aside every consideration for the present for the assembling at the base on the Aegean the men and guns and supplies of heavy ammunition that will ensure the success of the offensive against the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies in Serbia when the time is ripe. In the meanwhile, there is no reason to doubt the announcement that the enemy is to be threatened with a very grave danger on his flank by the landing of a substantial army in Albania from the shores of Italy, and we have yet to hear from the Russians on the other side. But all that is not in the immediate future. We may have to wait three, or even four, months for the development of events in the Serbian theatre of war. In the interval we shall doubtless hear a good deal about peace proposals from the Central Powers.

The immediate interest of the moment lies in speculation as to the intentions of the enemy in regard to the question of prolonging their advance into Greek territory. What is Greece going to do? Does she already contemplate abandoning her neutrality, now that the German and Bulgarian troops are threatening her borders, and if so, on which side is she going to act? Or does she, in either event, propose to remain quiescent, as some of the telegrams seem to suggest, and merely withdraw her troops from the danger zone. There is something ominous in the news that Greek troops have had to be withdrawn from the vicinity of the Allied forces under pressure from the Entente Governments. It seems certain that King Constantine is not even yet to be trusted and is hovering between two temptations. Even allowing for the German matrimonial connections of the Court, it is no secret that the General Staff at Athens have always held the Central Powers to be invincible, and under these circumstances, the resentment, which a self-respecting nation would feel at the violation of its neutrality, may, perhaps, be outweighed by considerations of Greek expediency. There may after all be something in the contention that if the Hellenes have to fight, they prefer to fight gentlemen. The examples of German military methods in Belgium, and of Bulgarian methods in Servia, are perhaps not of a nature to inspire them to show fight, as King Constantine is already alleged to have intimated. Thanks to her treachery towards Servia, Greece may have the unprecedented experience of having two hostile armies in her territories, one encamped at Salonika, and the other across her north-eastern frontier, while she will be relegated to a position of the most complete insignificance in her own borders! It may be that the Bulgars, who loathe the Greeks, may force a different issue by those depredations and atrocities which accompany their warfare, and thus rouse slumbering hatred in the Hellenic mind until it is forced to adopt a definite attitude. Whatever happens it is not to be thought that the Allies have not taken every precaution to meet any of the eventualities that may arrive.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE CONGRESS.

The answer given by Mr. Carmichael the other day in the Legislative Council, in regard to the question whether Government servants should be allowed to attend the Congress has caused a good deal of astonishment. Mr. Carmichael replied with a direct negative and referred the questioner to the rule in regard to the conduct of public servants, which governs this particular matter. He might have explained the connection between the rule and his positive "No," for the former certainly does not justify the latter. The rule is quoted in our columns to day by a correspondent, himself an old Government servant. It gives to Government servants exactly that freedom which they ought to enjoy, but which the Government of Bombay seems to desire to deny them. Everyone is agreed that Government servants should not take an active part in political affairs by being active members, or members at all, of political associations or actively participating in political meetings. That is a sound rule in all well-governed States and it is followed in England as well as here. But everyone, even a Government servant, enjoys certain basic rights in regard to the exercise of his freedom as a citizen, and to suggest that he should be prohibited from attending political meetings of a proper and constitutional character as a spectator and auditor is monstrous. It might as well be laid down that he should not read political newspapers or think about politics at all. The Government rule certainly does not contemplate such a prohibition as Mr. Carmichael has instituted; either he or the Government has given quite a new interpretation to it. It prohibits the attendance of Government servants at political meetings only when their presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair their public usefulness. Does the Government of Bombay pretend that the meetings of the Congress come under either of these exceptions? It seems clear to us that there has been a blunder somewhere. We trust the Government will issue a Press Note without delay putting the matter right.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

We publish in another column an article on the present position of Indian students in the United Kingdom from the pen of a reliable authority. Our correspondent calls himself "Locus Standi" and quite rightly as will be seen on a perusal of the article. He supplies some striking facts which clearly show that the complacent self-satisfaction which is noticed in official reports and publications on the students' question is not warranted by the actual state of affairs. It is difficult to rise from a perusal of this telling picture of the disabilities of young Indians in England without being convinced that they have suffered long and patiently "under the combined operation of the forces of race prejudice, vested interests and official meddlesomeness and of public indifference." The timely and well-directed efforts of the Indian Students' Friends' Committee are doing a good deal in creating public interest in this matter, and we heartily associate ourselves with our correspondent in urging the delegates to the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to give their unanimous support to the draft Resolution which the Committee has sent to the Reception Committee for adoption by the Congress.

(*Continued from Column* 5.)

At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge no student is recommended for admission who is not already a ward of the department and the guardianship of this department is successfully insisted on in other cases. It is admitted that the students resent being under any official surveillance; it is well known that this guardianship is a humiliating badge and a sure sign of inferiority but it is claimed that the guardianship is undertaken "only at the parent's request" and is purely voluntary. It will however be clear to any impartial reader of what has been stated before that the so-called parental "request" is nothing more or less than a helpless assent of the father or guardian who knows that the department is all powerful and must be approached if his son or ward is to be educated in Great Britain. How such absolute power can be turned into an instrument for mischief will not be difficult to imagine.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Such is the present situation of our young men and it cannot be wondered that they find it increasingly hard and intolerable. To quote Mr. Gokhale again: "In recent years the position of Indian students in this country had steadily grown more and more difficult until at last a point had been reached at which unless active steps were taken to place behind them the whole strength of the Indian community they might find that position well nigh intolerable." The public has noticed with satisfaction that the Indian Students' Friends' Committee which has been formed to watch, safeguard and promote the interests of Indian students abroad has been attempting to carry out the declared wishes of the great statesman. In the words of its president the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad there is no better way of placing the whole strength of the Indian community behind any cause than by getting the Indian National Congress to set the seal of its approval thereon. We are glad to see the Committee has taken necessary steps to bring the following draft resolution before the Subjects' Committee of the forthcoming session of the Congress. It runs as follows:—

"This Congress earnestly draws the attention of the Government of India and of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the growing discontent among Indian students in the United Kingdom caused by the increasing tendency on the part of the educational institutions there to restrict the admission of Indian students and by the inequality of treatment accorded to them after their admission to such institutions and requests the Secretary of State for India to use his power, authority and influence towards securing equality of treatment and opportunity for those students." I sincerely trust that the Delegates to the forthcoming session of the Congress will show their practical sympathy with our struggling young men by unanimously supporting that Resolution both in the Subjects' Committee and at the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

"LOCUS STANDI."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THEIR PRESENT POSITION.

AN APPEAL TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the first part of the very illuminating Appeal to the Indian public on behalf of the Indian students in the United Kingdom issued by the Indian Students' Friends' Committee and published in your esteemed journal the students' question was introduced in a general way and their difficulties and disabilities were briefly stated. An attempt was made in the second part to point out the facts which lie behind their present discontents and to show the causes which directly as well as indirectly have led up to them. May I seek the hospitality of your columns to tell the public by way of supplement in some detail how much our young men have to suffer under the combined operation of the forces of race prejudice, vested interests and official meddlesomeness and of public indifference.

AN INALIENABLE RIGHT.

The late Mr. Gokhale while addressing a meeting of Indian students more than two years ago in London said "that as long as England continued to be responsible for the Government of India our young men had every right to come here for their education"; that is indeed an elementary and inalienable right of theirs as British subjects but the claim of our young men to equality of treatment and of opportunity at the different seats of learning in the United Kingdom is further greatly strengthened by the fact that as long as simultaneous examinations for the various public services of this country are not held in India they are compelled to resort to British institutions for the requisite qualification and training. Under the circumstances the refusal of those institutions to admit Indian students, if allowed to continue long, would indirectly lead to the exclusion of our people from high careers in the public services of their own country.

But however excellent and unimpeachable the general principle on which it is based and whatever the peculiar circumstances by which it is justified and strengthened it is a sad and melancholy fact that the right of the Indian student to be educated at British institutions has of late years been only grudgingly admitted sometimes openly challenged and is now being increasingly denied. Whether at the Universities or at the Inns of Court, whether at the Hospitals or at the several agricultural, technical, scientific and engineering colleges and institutions he is no longer welcome. His admission is not a right but an indulgence. He is a sort of an undesirable alien who must be content to live under special restrictions and conditions and who is expected to feel grateful if his presence and existence are not made more unpleasant than they already are.

SOME STRIKING FACTS.

Certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge do not admit any Indian student at all; the rest admit only two every year; the Medical colleges allow "a small percentage of admissions to all Orientals"; the Indians admitted would thus necessarily form a much smaller percentage. The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester admits only one Indian in one year. But the limit to their number is not the only grievance of Indian students; the qualifications for admission at the Universities and the Inns of Court are much higher in the case of an Indian student than in that of his British compatriot; the former must possess an Indian University degree; while the latter need only be qualified enought to enter a University. But that is not all; even after admission the Indian students do not enjoy the same rights and privileges as their British fellow students. They are excluded from the Officers' Training Corps everywhere. Indians cannot hold College Fellowships at Cambridge while most of the Medical Colleges in London do not allow Indians to hold post graduate appointments; add to this the rude and insulting behaviour open and unconcealed of a number of British and Colonial students and you will get a fairly correct idea of the position of our young men in that Home of Liberty.

MERIT NO LONGER THE TEST.

But what has been stated above does not complete the catalogue of the students' grievances; the most pressing grievance still remains to be told; it is this: A general rule now prevails at most of the institutions in Great Britain not to admit Indian students except upon the recommendation of the Indian Students' Department. However creditable the career of the Indian student may be in India; however brilliant his record at our Universities and however high his character, rank and position, those are of themselves unavailing and insufficient to secure him admission. If he is to be admitted at all it must be through the good offices of that department, which in most cases has not the slightest first hand information of the character and capacity of the student concerned. Moreover it must be clearly understood that the department is not bound to give the requisite letter of recommendation in any given case; it might give or it might not; the matter being one of complete and absolute discretion for the department. Some people will feel inclined to be incredulous, others might feel surprised but the fact is indisputable that under the present system the admission or exclusion of the Indian student is no longer a question of his merits or otherwise but a question which rests almost entirely with the Indian Students' Department.

THE OFFICIAL GUARDIANSHIP.

The department is fully conscious of the immense power which it possesses and is careful to see that the power is not possessed in vain. It grants the letters of recommendation but on its own terms.

(*Continued in Column* 4.)

Notes of the Day.

Roumania's Dilemma.

In the "Balkan Courier," published at Nish, a Roumanian statesman makes a very instructive declaration as to the causes which direct the present inert attitude of the Danubian Monarchy. The article is an address to the Servian people and runs:

"When it comes to fighting Germany, we are bound to tell you that we are too weak to defend you. You and others tell us that the victory of the Quadruple Entente is certain. We do not doubt it, but it must be admitted that this victory is likely to be long delayed. Roumania cannot afford to incur the hostility of Germany and Austria while waiting for the end of the war."

The fear of the Roumanians, as exposed by this article, is the repetition on the Danube of the atrocities that dyed the Meuse. Unhappily such is the situation of Roumania, that apart from Russia, none of the Entente Powers could succour her if she threw in her lot with them. If our Northern Ally were able to promise real assistance then the attitude of Roumania would shift, for it is fear not love that prevents her from settling old scores. If the Russians succeed once more in occupying Bukovina then Bukarest will probably depart from its enforced neutrality.

The Handloom Industry.

Not the least of the services the Salvation Army is rendering to this country, is its effort to give a new life to one of its most ancient and famous industries,—the handloom weaving industry. Simplicity, combined with cheapness, is the outstanding feature of the various types of handlooms invented by the officers of the Salvation Army and which were to be seen at the exhibition at the Town Hall opened by Lady Willingdon last week. Besides this feature, the looms possess more working power than many an existent or decadent loom and they also possess the unique advantage that they combine the best features of the latter with their own peculiar superiority. The pit-loom, especially, which is workable with an ordinary hole in the ground arrangement, is capable of turning out six or seven times as much cloth as the ordinary variety. There is, again, the Turkish towel loom, with an ingenious device for the manufacture of Turkish towels and the "baby" loom for young children. Most of these looms are so easy to work that a child can work them without fatigue. The idea underlying the efforts of the Salvation Army is to enable all the members of a family, including the children, to work in turn and thus relieve one another, the combined output of a family being almost equal to that of a power loom in a factory. With the help of these looms wealthy merchants can do much to prevent the gradual impoverishment of the weavers. They can employ villagers in their homes, supply them with cottage looms and with yarn, and by paying them remunerative rates for the work produced, prevent the break-up of the weaver's home and save for themselves the cost of erecting and operating a large and expensive mill.

Indian Economics.

The Madras Economic Association, after a long period of inactivity, has begun to shew some signs of activity. Last week an important Paper on the "Rise of Prices" was read before a meeting under its auspicies. The lecturer began by giving a *resumé* of the conclusions on this subject arrived at by Mr. Datta in his recent Report on the rise of prices in India, and of the criticism of the Government of India thereon and then proceeded to deal with such portions of the Report as called for criticism. His conclusion was that there seems to be little in the present upward movement in Indian prices since 1898 which is not traceable ultimately to the rise in gold prices abroad, the rise in India being brought about by an expansion of the circulating medium through the operation of foreign trade. An instructive discussion followed in the course of which Mr. Menon observed that Mr. Datta had collected information from different official returns, which were in several instances not complete, and he did not seek as much information as he could get from non-official gentlemen. Sir Harold Stuart touched on the question of prices affected by improved communications, Mr. Cardew, who presided at the meeting, said that, on the question of expansion of communications, Mr. Datta was led to make the statement that the effect of reduction in the rates would be to raise prices and he hardly thought that Mr. Datta could substantiate this statement. We trust that the Madras Economic Association will henceforth continue such activity, for there is a great scope in the country for well-considered contributions to the public discussion of outstanding economic question of the day.

Hyderabad's Stamp Revenue.

A Resolution in the General Department of the Nizam's Government, reviewing the Report of the Stamp Department for the year 1914, has just been issued. The most striking feature of the year under review, it is stated, was the very large increase in the income from the sale of stamps, being nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. The increase in the Hyderabad City alone amounted to Rs. 94,637. There has been a steady increase in previous years, that in 1912 being Rs. 49,900 whilst in 1913 it was Rs. 69,000, but the increase this year was exceptional, showing a decided improvement in the administration of the Department. Another proof of this improvement is seen in the fact that, in comparison with the previous year, there was a substantial decrease of expenditure on the Department. A very satisfactory increase of 64 per cent. in the realizations from court fees stamps is attributed to the recent measures for preventing the illicit sale of stamps, showing to what a great extent the evil prevailed. The Report also mentions an increase in the income derived from the sale of Hundi papers and foreshadows the adoption of measures for regulating the use and sale of Hundi labels.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

BULGARS THREATEN GREEK FRONTIER.

ENEMY DEFENCES IN WEST BADLY DAMAGED.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA

The retirement of the Allies in Macedonia continues in perfect order. All their contingents are now in Greece.

The Bulgarians have not yet crossed the Greek Frontier, but it is reported that the Bulgarians intend the violation of the Greek Frontier. Greek troops are moving towards the threatened point though it has been reiterated that the Greeks will retire if the Bulgarians cross the frontier.

The landing of British troops at Salonika continues and the health of the Allied armies is reported to be excellent.

Italy will shortly be able to land 80,000 men in Albania.

There is great artillery activity in the Dardanelles. The Turkish defences, have been severely damaged.

The British commander in Mesopotamia reports the repulse of enemy attacks. The attitude of the Arabs is satisfactory. Reinforcements are being pushed forward.

A Cairo message states that the British have routed a hostile Arab force in the Western desert.

The Russians have defeated the Persian rebels at Avel and are now nearing Hamadan.

Not a single mishap to shipping in the Mediterranean has been reported during the last ten days.

The Germans have evacuated their advance trenches in the Dvinsk region in order to take up winter quarters.

The artillery duel in the West has turned to the advantage of the Allies. Enemy troops and convoys were dispersed and German defences badly damaged.

A supplementary estimate has been issued authorising the increase of the Army to four millions.

Mr. Tennant announced in the Commons that the total German military prisoners in the United Kingdom were 21,205.

Prussian losses to November 26th totalled 2,244,248.

BULGARIANS THREATEN GREEK FRONTIER.

GREEK TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

THREATENED BY BULGARIANS

WHAT WILL GREECE DO ?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Dec. 14.

It is reported that the Bulgarians intend the violation of the Greek frontier, although Greek troops are moving towards the threatened point.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Conferences between the Greek and Allied staffs continue.

It has been reiterated that the Greeks will retire if the Bulgarians cross the frontier, but reports from the point where the Bulgarians are threatening to violate Greek territory indicate that the Greeks are moving up with the evident object of disputing their passage.

GRECO-SERBIAN FRONTIER.

BULGARIANS OCCUPY OLD SERBIAN POSTS.

SALONIKA, Dec. 14.

The Bulgarians have occupied the posts formerly held by the Serbians along the Greco-Serbian frontier. Hitherto all is quiet.

RETREAT IN MACEDONIA.

PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY.

SALONIKA, Dec. 14.

The retirement of the British and French forces is proceeding satisfactorily, though there is frequent rearguard fighting.

The Allied losses hitherto have been comparatively small.

The Bulgarians, with whom it appears a certain considerable German force is co-operating, are closely following the line of retreat. They were shelling Doiran on December 12th.

The landing of British troops continues The health of the Allied armies is excellent.

ALL ALLIED TROOPS NOW IN GREECE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A communiqué says:

The retirement of our Eastern Army continues in perfect order.

A Bulgarian attack on our rearguard was easily repulsed.

All our contingents are now in Greece. The Bulgarians have not crossed the frontier.

ADMINISTRATION OF MONASTIR.

PURELY BULGARIAN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A telegram to "The Times" from Salonika says the exclusion of the Bulgarians from the administration of Monastir was a pretence intended to allay Greek suspicions.

The mask has now been discarded and the German Minister at Sofia has officially declared that Monastir is the irrevocable possession of Bulgaria. A purely Bulgarian administration is being installed.

ITALY'S CONTRIBUTION.

80,000 MEN FOR ALBANIA.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

A Rome telegram says that Italian military circles believe that Italy will shortly be able to land eighty-thousand men in Albania.

CAPTURE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

GREECE INVESTIGATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London December, 13. The Exchange Company's Athens correspondent states the authorities at Messina have detained the Spetzia and are investigating the capture of Mr. Stanley Wilson M.P., and Colonel Napier.

TEN TO ONE IN GUNS AND MEN.

STORY OF A GLORIOUS RETREAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the narratives of the wounded confirm the grand work of the troops during the British retreat against tenfold odds in men and guns.

When we fell back to the third line, two companies of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, defending "Kevis Ridge," performed the prodigious feat of holding the enemy the whole morning, although only backed by rifle fire. Hardly a man escaped, but their magnificent stand gave the much-needed time to complete our offensive.

HOW THE POSITION WAS LOST.

The Bulgar attacks were preceded by a terrific fire of high explosives and shrapnel, the former sending rock-splinters in all directions. Then came solidly massed infantry which was punished severely, but the scarcity of guns did not permit us to take the proper toll of their exposed ranks.

After emptying magazines into the uncoming rush, we tried to stem the tide with the bayonet, but were overborne by sheer weight of numbers. Thus the position was lost.

Nevertheless their heavy casualties mad the Bulgars very cautious in approaching the second line and they contented themselves with plastering it with high explosives. The position soon became untenable and the troops fell back to the third line.

INNISKILLINGS SACRIFICE THEMSELVES.

It was here that the Inniskillings sacrificed themselves for the safety of the retreat. The whole affair was a series of rearguard actions, but the Bulgarians were so impressed and received such punishment they did not attempt an offensive.

Since no Germans were observed on our front many Bulgar officers must have known some English; frequently during close fighting they souted "don't shoot. We are English."

The correspondent adds, that it is advisable to provide marks of distinction for British uniforms which are very similar to the Bulgarian, especially the caps, otherwise such ruses might lead to some confusion.

LORD DERBY'S RECRUITING FIGURES.

BETTER THAN WERE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

At a recruiting conference at Downing Street general satisfaction was expressed at the round figures submitted by Lord Derby.

The figures, which are substantially better than were expected, are being reserved for Mr. Asquith's speech on Thurcday.

ARMY VOTE POSTPONED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said that it was impossible to secure exact recruiting figures this week. Consequently the Army Vote was postponed until December 21st.

ARMY INCREASED TO FOUR MILLIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A supplementary estimate has been issued authorising the increase of the Army to four millions.

COMPULSION CONTROVERSY

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CHANGED ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph" has finally come into the line regarding compulsion and remarks that the mass of people clearly intends to provide the men required, but will not see the married men taken while an appreciable proportion of unmarried and unstarred men remain unenlisted. The Government's path is now plain and unencumbered.

GENL. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

HONORARY FELLOW OF BRASENOSE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

General Sir Douglas Haig has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Brasenose College.

SUBMARINE MENACE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES BY ALLIES.

NO MISHAP DURING LAST TEN DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MALTA, Dec. 15.

The measures taken by the British, French and Italian Admiralties for dealing with the submarine menace in the Mediterranean, have apparently been very effective as not a single mishap to shipping has been reported during the last ten days although the sailings and arrivals have been undiminished.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN GALLIPOLI.

TURKISH DEFENCES SEVERELY DAMAGED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A communiqué says:

There is great artillery activity in the Dardanelles.

Supplementary reports show that our bombardment on Sunday severely damaged the Turkish defences.

SEVERE BLIZZARD

TURKS' SORRY PLIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Reuter's special correspondent in the Dardanelles says the winter has set in prematurely and a severe blizzard is testing the stamina of the men, particularly the Colonials many of whom have never seen snow before.

Water has poured down into the trenches bringing the bodies of Turks and mules. The Turks are in the sorriest plight. The floods drove them out of their trenches and many clambered on to the parapets where they were shot. Other perished from cold as they wer not supplied with proper clothing.

ITALIAN FRONT.

PROLONGED BOMBARDMENT.

ROME, Dec. 15.

A communiqué says:—Apart from a prolonged bombardment of the Italian positions on the Isonzo front, to which the Italians effectively replied, there is nothing of importance.

PRINCIPAL BASES OF AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec 15.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

Lon. 13th Dec.:—The "Central News" Rome correspondent states that Garz, Tolmein and Plezzo are the principal bases of the Austrian resistance on the Isonzo front. All have been subjected to furious attacks during the three months and there is much speculation as to which will fall first. Tolmein is suggested; os the Santa Lucia fortress is the only important defence work there remaining in Austrian hands.

THE DVINSK FRONT.

GERMANS EVACUATE ADVANCE TRENCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Germans have evacuated their advance trenches in the Dvinsk region in order to take up winter quarters.

THE GOSPEL OF PEACE.

A BREACH AMONGST THE APOSTELS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec 15.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

London 14th December:—The Exchange Telegraph Company learns by wireless that a dispute has arisen on Mr. Ford's ship. The majority wished to have the minority turned off at the first port. Mr. Ford refused but a section of the minority resolved to return on the first opportunity owing to the majority's rudeness.

MESOPOTAMIA

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

SATISFACTORY ATTITUDE OF ARABS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

An official statement says that General Townshend reports artillery actions on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th December.

The enemy made desultory attacks on the 9th and 10th and two more serious attacks on the 11th.

All were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Since the 11th the enemy has been less active.

The attitude of the Arabs is satisfactory.

Reinforcements are being pushed forward.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that in the Battle of Ctesiphon 643 British were killed 3,330 wounded and 594 missing.

He believed that during the retreat the losses were less than 300.

Some reinforcements had already arrived.

He eulogised, amid cheers, the military quality of the troops, both British and Indian. The condition of the wounded was most satisfactory.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

HOSTILE ARAB FORCE ROUTED.

CAIRO, Dec. 14.

It is officially stated that the British have routed a hostile Arab force in the Western desert.

The British casualties were only sixteen killed and eighteen wounded.

RUSSIANS NEARING HAMADAN

PERSIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

TEHERAN, Dec. 14.

The Russians have defeated the Persian rebels at Aveh and are now nearing Hamadan.

A plot to assassinate the Persian Minister of the Interior has been discovered and some arrests have been made. The plot was instigated by pro.German refugees from Kum.

POST-WAR PROBLESM.

DISCUSSION IN LORDS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the House of Lords, Lord Parker drew attention to post-war problems attending the return of soldiers to industrial pursuits.

Lord Crewe said he recognised the seriousness of the matter but deprecated emigration as a remedy. Limitation of the employment of women was an extremely difficult question and would require careful and sympathetic handling. Some three million men and women were engaged on war work. The Board of Trade was collecting material for consideration of the problems involved.

Lord Newton, speaking for the War Office, said the latter was already considering the problems. Demobilisation would be gradual and the following measures were proposed for soldiers relieved from service at the end of the war:—Working furlough on full pay and the separation allowance for a month, travelling warrants, right to home war service gratuities, unemployment insurance for a year and assistance in obtaining employment.

EAST AFRICAN COMMAND.

GENERAL SIR H. L. SMITH-DORRIEN

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien would command in East Africa.

4,000 CIVILIANS EXECUTED IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

It is reported from Rome that nearly, 4,000 civilians have been executed in Austria-Hungary during the war, 800 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 720 in Bohemia.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN WEST.

ENEMY DEFENCES BADLY DAMAGED.

THREE FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 15.

A communiqué says:—The artillery duel has turned to our advantage.

Enemy troops and convoys were dispersed and German defences badly damaged at various points on the Front.

Three French air squadrons, respectively of 11, 22, and 12 aeroplanes, bombed and damaged the railway junction at Mulheim, enemy establishments at Hauriaucourt and works in the Chateau Salin District.

A German squadron of five machines was driven off at Chateau Valins.

BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Press Bureau issues a dispatch from Headquarters saying that our artillery to-day bombarded Gommecourt, enemy trenches east of Givenchy and the village of Le Mesnil.

The hostile artillery showed considerable activity against our trenches east and north-east of Ypres, to which our artillery vigorously replied.

We bombed an enemy trench at Le Touquet, west of the River Lys, with hand grenades last night, causing great confusion. The weather continues cold and bright.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT IN AIR.

GERMAN SEAPLANE EXPLOITS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Admiralty announces that Flight Sub-Lieutenant Graham, with Flight Sub-Lieutenant Ince as observer, was patrolling the Belgian coast yesterday afternoon when he sighted and chased a large German seaplane.

After a severe engagement the German seaplane was hit and fell. It burst into flames before reaching the water and exploded at the moment of striking the water. No trace of the pilot or passenger could be found.

Sub-Lieutenant Graham's aeroplane was severely damaged by machine-gun fire and fell into the sea. Both the officers were rescued.

GERMAN SCHEME FOR TAKING NIEUPORT.

KAISER TO VISIT THE COAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

According to the "Echo de Belge" the Kaiser will shortly visit the coast in connection with the scheme for taking Nieuport, the key to Belgian defence of the Yser which the fleet's systematic destruction of German works prevents.

A Central News correspondent mentions of Dutch reports that the Crown Prince will temporarily relinquish the Argonne command in order to survey the whole front and to assist in the direction of operations.

THE FRENCH DEFENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A British correspondent with the French armies mentions that on one ten mile section of the front there are 234 miles of trenches, and another 46 miles are being dug. The average exceeds 20 miles for each mile of the front.

TOTAL PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.

Prussian losses to November 26th totalled 2,244,248.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Enemy firms in Hong Kong were being liquidated and wound up.

Mr. Tennant announced in the Commons that the total German military prisoners in the United Kingdom were 21,205.

THE EDITOR OF THE "TELEGRAAF."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.

The editor of the "Telegraaf" will be tried on the second charge of endangering neutrality.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The British steamer Orteric has been sunk. Two Chinese were killed.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

ENGLAND V INDIA.

ENGLAND'S BIG VICTORY.

MARGIN OF AN INNINGS AND 263 RUNS.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S VIGOROUS HITTING.

The first match of the great Cricket Carnival resulted yesterday in a brilliant victory for England by an innings and 263 runs. Overnight India had made 39 without loss, and were yesterday all disposed of for 195. The Indians did something better than in their first effort but they again failed to do anything substantial against the English attack.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

The margin of defeat comes only next to that by which the Oxford Authentics beat the Bengal Presidency in 1902 which was an innings and 333 runs. Of course this refers to only first class cricket of India.

The decisive margin by which the Indians have been beaten leaves no room for doubt as to the unquestioned all-round superiority of England. The Indians were in fact completely outplayed in all the departments of the game. The victors were the strongest combination that has ever represented English cricket in India, including, as it did, no less than ten county men, of whom again four were professionals. But with all this, the Indians were expected to put up a decent fight. It must, however, be admitted by the warmest supporters of Indian cricket that they have given a very disappointing display.

The Indian Selection Committee might have strengthened the attack by including a couple of more bowlers in the team. As to why the Committee failed to carry out the original arrangement that all the Mahomedan members of the team were to be bowlers, is inexplicable. The Parsi players were all to be batsmen and the Hindus were to have three batsmen and a bowler, while all the Mahomedans were to be bowlers. It was this departure from the arrangement more than anything else which must be set down as the prime cause which led to the total failure of the Indian attack. And, unfortunately, Saleh Mahomed, who should otherwise have led the Indian attack, was unable to bowl at all on account of a severe injury to his fingers, which he sustained whilst batting in India's first innings. First Capt. Goldie and then Major Greig and Messrs. Salter, Hardy and Carrick made the bowling look as simple as A.B.C. There was no sting in it and there is little doubt that the English score would have reached still higher figures than it actually did if the batsmen had not been instructed to hit out after Greig had completed his second century.

INDIA'S BATTING FAILURE.

But if their attack proved a total failure, the Indians' batting failure was still more deplorable. In view of the blunder perpetrated by the Selection Committee, nobody expected the bowlers to get a strong batting side like his Excellency's out for anything less than 300 on a batsmen's wicket, but it was hoped that the Indian batsmen would at least put up a good fight formidable as was the strength of the English attack. And it is here that he keenest disappointment has been felt in Indian circles. The bowling strength of the team was undoubtedly inferior to that of the team which toured England a few years ago but its batting was on a par with, if not superior to that of the latter. And yet not one of them, with the exception perhaps of the Maharaja, could do anything against Tarrant's attack. The Middlesex professional had almost all the Indian batsmen entirely at his mercy and what little India did was done when he was not bowling. In the Indians' first venture he beat the batsmen time after time. Lord Willingdon consequently did not put him on to bowl at the commencement of the second Indian innings and later on an injured foot kept him away. It was only whilst the master hand of the great Middlesex professional was not operating upon them that the Indian batsmen were able to do anything. When he was on, it was little less than a procession to and from the wickets. This was more than amply demonstrated when Vithal, who before his arrival was scoring freely, succumbed immediately after Tarrant's return from his temporary retirement. It would perhaps be a hard thing of Indian cricket to say this, but the batting failures of the Indians proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that much as Indian cricket has advanced in recent times it has not yet reached that stage when it can successfully meet the deadly attack of England's leading professionals. India's poor fielding was another factor in their defeat. It was disheartening to the supporters of Indian cricket to see easy catches being dropped.

A PRINCELY AUCTIONEER.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

His Highness the Jam Saheb selling Lord Willingdon's bat by auction.

AUCTION SALE BY THE JAM SAHEB.

At the conclusion of the game, the bat used by Lord Willingdon and the five balls used in the match were put up to auction. His Highness the Jam Saheb proved a most persuasive auctioneer, with the result that the bat and balls fetched Rs. 3,242 in all.

The bat used by Lord Willingdon:—To H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala for Rs.2,500.

The ball with which Tarrant captured nine wickets for 35 runs in India's first innings: To K. S. Rupsingji of Jamnagar for Rs. 101.

The ball used in the first innings of England, till the score reached 200, when Capt. Goldie made 104 runs:—To the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas for Rs. 105.

The ball used in England's first innings between the scores of 201 and 400, when Major Greig made 216:—To H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala for Rs. 125.

The ball used in England's first innings after 400 runs had been scored and in which Lord Willingdon made 23 runs:—To Mr. Muirhead for Rs. 101.

The ball used in India's second innings:—To Captain K. S. Bhojrajji for Rs. 310.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

Large crowds were again present to witness the start which was made at 11.40 a.m. His Excellency Lord Willingdon could not come in the morning and Capt. Sprott fielded in his place.

Yusuf Beg and Deodher, the over-night not-outs faced Tarrant and Simms. Soon after the start, the Middlesex professional had his first success of the day, Yusuf Beg being smartly held at the wicket by Livesay off his second delivery.

(39—1—23.)

This was an inauspicious start for the Indians. Warden, who now joined Deodher, put up 40 by putting Tarrant away for 3. Deodher responded by finely putting Simms to the leg boundary and signalling the half century and next driving Tarrant for 3. Four byes followed and then Deodher telegraphed 60 by pulling Simms to the Waudby Road boundary. The Poona batsman was playing splendid cricket, meeting both Tarrant and Simms with superb confidence, the first of whom he now finely drove for 3. Deodher's career at the wicket then came to an end on his tipping one of the Sussex amateur's deliveries into the wicket-keeper's hands. He had played fine and faultless cricket.

(67—2—27).

Mistry of Patiala partnered Warden. The Patiala man opened his account with a single off Simms, the telegraph board showing 70. In the next over, he tried to pull one of Tarrant's deliveries, which, however, broke in tremendously from leg and scattered his wickets. The great all-rounder's cheap dismissal spread much gloom in the Indian camp.

(70—3—1).

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala now stepped into the breach. Another disaster then befell India, Tarrant getting past Warden's defence with another beautiful leg-break delivery, when only a single had been added to the total.

(71—4—10).

Kanga associated with his skipper. He raised the drooping spirits of the Indians a little by sending Simms to the ropes. But the Indian hopes of a decent score were shortly after shattered, Kanga being lbw to Tarrant.

(79—5—6).

Vithal now joined his skipper. The last three wickets had fallen for an addition of a paltry 12, and the last Indian hopes of a respectable total now centred in Vithal, the crack Hindu bat. A single by the Maharaja off Simms brought up 80 on the board and His Highness next splendidly drove the Sussex amateur to the southern boundary. Remnent was at this stage entrusted with the attack in place of Tarrant, who retired to the pavilion on account of an injured foot. The Maharaja now opened his shoulders in right earnest, first sending Remnent to the Esplanade Road boundary and then he made a mighty slash at him, lifting him over the northern ropes, 90 being signalled. Shortly after Vithal carried the score to a century by thrice sending Simms to the boundary in his next over. One hundred and ten followed and as the Maharaja and Vithal had made the pace a bit too hot for the Englishmen, Newman was now put on to bowl in place of Simms at the pavilion end. India at this stage passed their first innings' total. Tarrant's absence seemed to make all the difference and the Indian batsmen made hay while the sun shone. The Maharaja at this stage skied one of Remnent's deliveries but the ball fell somewhat out of the fieldsman's reach and a four resulted. His Highness again put up a skier and though Ganpat who was fielding as a substitute made a gallant effort, he could not reach the ball. Encouraged by the new lease of life, the Maharaja lifted Newman over the ropes, sending up 130. The Maharaja's merry career at the wicket then terminated as he put one of Newman's deliveries into Goldie's hands at mid-on, a brilliant catch. The Maharaja had knocked up 40, which contained two 6's and five 4's, by exhilarating cricket and was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion.

(138—6—40).

Mulla joined Vithal. His Excellency arrived to field at this stage and was warmly received by the spectators. Mulla opened with two singles and then slashed at Newman, sending him to the eastern boundary. Vithal now telegraphed 150 by cutting Newman for 3. Mulla then returned to the pavilion, Livesay stumping him off Remnent.

(151—7—8).

Khan Mahomed Khan was the ninth man in. Vithal had a life at this stage, Sprott missing him in the country off Remnent. One hundred and sixty went up and Simms replaced Newman. Six runs later Khan Mahomed Khan was stumped by Livesay off Remnent.

(167—8—5).

Pyarekhan of Ajmere joined Vithal, who signalled 171 by splendidly driving Simms for 4. India had made 172 for 8 wickets when an adjournment was made for lunch at 1.30 p.m.

On the resumption after lunch, Pyarekhan and Vithal faced Simms and Tarrant. Pyarekhan opened the afternoon account by putting Tarrant to the leg-boundary, Vithal replying with a magnificent boundary drive off Simms and putting up 180, to which his own contribution was 40. Four runs later Tarrant completely beat Vithal with a leg-break delivery. The outgoing batsman had contributed an useful innings of 43, which included six 4's.

(184—9—43.)

Saleh Mahomed, the next man in, was quickly sent back, Lord Willingdon finely holding him at mid-on off Tarrant.

(184—10—0.)

Joshi, the last man in, got a single off Tarrant, and then put Simms to the leg-boundary, 190 being up. The question was now keenly discussed whether the Indians would reach the second century. But they were not destined to do so, as in his next over Tarrant spread-eagled Joshi's wickets, India's second innings terminating with the total at 195.

(195-11-5.)

The scores:—

INDIA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, l.-b.-w., b Tarrant.	7
Pyarekhan, b Tarrant	0
P. Vithal. l.b.-w., b Tarrant	5
J. S. Warden, b Tarrant	3
D. B. Deodher b Tarrant	10
Major K. M. Mistry, c Salter, b Tarrant	33
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala b, Tarrant	18
Khan Mahomed Khan st. Livesay b Tarrant	5
H. F. Mulla b Simms,	2
Yusuf Beg, c Livesay b Tarrant	15
Saleh Mahomed not out	4
S. M. Joshi run out	0
Extras ...	8
Total ...	110

Runs at the fall of each wicket: 1-1; 2-15; 3-18; 4-24; 5-60; 6-70; 7-87; 8-90; 9-90; 10-93; 11-110.

SECOND INNINGS.

D. B. Deodher c Livesay b Simms	27
M. Yusuf Beg c Livesay b Tarrant	28
J. S. Warden b Tarrant	10
Major K. M. Mistry b Tarrant	1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.) c Goldie b Newman	40
Dr. H. D. Kanga l-b-w b Tarrant	6
P. Vithal b Tarrant	43
H. F. Mulla st. Livesay b Remnent	8
Khanmahomed Khan st. Livesay b Remnent	5
Pyarekhan not out	11
Saleh Mahomed c H. E. Lord Willingdon b Tarrant	0
S. M. Joshi b Tarrant	5
Extras	11
Total	195

Runs at the fall of each wicket: 1—39; 2—67; 3—70; 4—71; 5—79; 6—138; 7—151; 8—167; 9—184; 10—184; 11—195.

ENGLAND.

FIRST INNINGS.

Pte. Remnent run out	15
Capt. K. O. Goldie c Vithal b Mistry	104
M. G. Salter c Joshi b Kanga	58
Major J. G. Greig, c Vithal, b Warden	216
F. A. Tarrant c Mulla b Khan	6
E. P. Hardy st. Mulla b Mistry	53
Pte. Newman, st. Mulla, b Warden.	14
H. L. Simms, b Warden	0
H. E. Lord Willingdon, (Capt.) c Yusuf Beg, b Warden	23
Capt. K. E. Cooper, b Pyarekhan	21
R. B. Carrick, not out	49
Pte. Livesay, not out	3
Extras	6
Total	568

Runs at the fall each wicket: 1—78; 2—126; 3—239; 4—274; 5—385; 6—463; 7—463; 8—478; 9—496; 10—525.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

INDIA—1ST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	19	35	7	9
Goldie	3	3	2	0
Simms	12	42	2	1
Newman	4	22	0	0

Goldie and Newman bowled one "wide" and one "no-ball" respectively.

SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Remnent	13	49	1	2
Simms	24	77	7	1
Tarrant	16	34	6	7
Newman	5	24	1	0

Simms and Newman bowled one and three no-balls respectively.

Umpires: Messrs. Cumber and Mody.

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Khan	30	134	3	1
Joshi	26	98	3	0
Warden	23	156	1	4
Kanga	18	83	2	1
Mistry	17	46	2	2
Pyarekhan	16	45	2	1

Khan Mahomed Khan and Joshi bowled two and three "no-balls" respectively.

PARSIS V. HINDUS.

THE TEAMS.

The Parsis meet the Hindus in the second match of the Cricket Carnival to-day, when a close fight is expected. In view of the secoring wicket, the Hindus have selected a bowler, Y. J. Joshi of Poona for the last place, and the Parsis are also likely to select a bowler, B. Mirza, for the eleventh place. The teams are:—

PARSIS.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.).
Major K. M. Mistry.
Mr. J. S. Warden.
Mr. H. F. Mulla.
Mr. D. D. Driver.
Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
Mr. H. Vajifdar.
Mr. S. M. Chothia.
Mr. M. D. Parekh.
Mr. M. B. Vacha.
Mr. B. Mirza.

HINDUS.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, (Capt.).
Mr. P. Vithal.
Mr. P. Gunpat.
Mr. S. Divekar.
Mr. V. Kantak.
Mr. P. Shivram.
Mr. M. Chandarana.
Mr. S. M. Joshi.
Mr. D. B. Deodhar.
Mr. M. D. Pai.
Mr. Y. J. Joshi.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At a dinner party last night at the State Bungalow the following were present:—H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Major K. M. Mistri, Mr. S. R. Arthur, the Hon. Sir Frederick and Lady Sprott, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, and Mrs. Hogg, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, and Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Sir Temulji Nariman, Mr. Carl F. Deichman, M. Robert Chaidron and Madame Chaidron, Mr. A. F. Sells and Mrs. Sells, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Lt.-Colonel J. H. Dickson and Mrs. Dickson, Major W. H. Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson Major H. A. L. Hepper and Mrs. Hepper, the Revd. Dr. Mackichan and Mrs. Mackichan, Professor O. V. Muller and Mrs. Muller, Mr. Ali Akbar, Mr. O. Allen Harker, Mr. P. Anstey and Mrs. Anstey, Mr. H. Parker Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. F. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. G. F. Xydis., Mr. W. H. Brady, Mr. Cecil Burns and Mrs. Burns, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. C. C. Plinston, Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

The House Party included:—H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Jam Saheb, Surgeon-General J. G. MacNeece and Mrs. MacNeece, the Nawab of Savanur, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Captain A. K. MacEwan, their Excellencies and Staff.

TO-NIGHT'S RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor intends, at the Reception to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, to-night, to present the Letters Patent of Knighthood to the Hon. Sir J. J. Heaton and Sir Haji Mohammad Yusuf.

The badge of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Captain Walter Lumsden.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Bai Sundrabai Dattatrya Sirur.

The sanads and badges of their titles to Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rav, Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udairam, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Yassin Ghulam Mustafa, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Rao Bahadur Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikhare, Rao Bhadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Jamiatram Gavrishankar Shastri, Rao Bahadur Maganlal Motiram Modi, and Rao Bahadru Gajanan Mahadev Kamat.

SIR B. ROBERTSON ON TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

Sir Benjamin Robertson and party arrived at Balaghat on Sunday and attended the Coronation Durbar celebrations at the local Government High School. On Monday his Honour received an address from the Municipal Committee.

Lady Robertson distributed prizes to school boys and girls offered every year in honour of the Coronation Durbar Day by Rai Durgaprasad, a local pleader. Rai Durgaprasad was "At Home" to the distinguished guests

On Tuesday the party visited the Hatta zemandari where Lady Robertson laid the foundation-stone of the new Girls' High School. There an evening party was given in honour of Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson and towards nightfall there were illuminations and display of fireworks.

The party after visiting Kirnapur and Gondia *en route* will return to Nagpur on the 17th.

On account of the illness of Mr. Ellis, one of the Special Commissioners, for the trial of the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the Tribunal did not sit yesterday.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

INSISTING ON TRADE REPRISALS.

ENEMY TRADING EXTENSION BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Explaining in the House of Commons the Enemy Trading Extension Bill, Lord Robert Cecil said, that its object was to impede trading with the enemy in neutral countries.

He gave as an instance South America, where a German firm directly assisted the enemy.

Under the Bill this trade would be impeded by forming a Black List of such firms and making Britishers who traded with them liable to prosecution.

INDO-CHINA S. N. CO.

TRANSFER OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company unanimously approved the alteration of the articles providing for the transfer of the head office and the board of directors from London to Hongkong.

Mr. Keswick, M.P., who presided, said that it was stipulated that all directors must be British subjects, thus going a step beyond the recent Order in Council requiring only a majority of British directors on the board of any such company.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN HONG KONG.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the question of the desirability of removing alien enemies who had been interned in Hong Kong, was being considered very carefully by the Secretary of State, who was in telegraphic correspondence with Hong Kong on the subject.

Regarding the Government's treatment of German firms in Hong Kong, Mr. Bonar Law said enemy firms in the colonies were being treated similarly to those in the United Kingdom.

PARLIAMENT AND REGISTRATION BILL.

UNIONIST OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Commons passed on the second reading the Bill extending the life of Parliament till 31 January 1917.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The first meeting of the Unionist Members of the House of Commons was held last night, Mr. Chaplin presiding. Sixty Members were present, including Sir E. Carson.

It was decided to oppose the Government's Bill extending the life of Parliament, but to limit the opposition to a discussion and criticism as Mr. Bonar Law's name was at the back of the Bill.

An effort, however, would be made in Committee to reduce the extension to six months instead of a year.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

REASONABLE SUGGESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the Commons, Mr. Asquith emphasised that the Government only maintained secrecy when it was absolutely essential. He declared that an election at present would be a national calamity (cheers) but the Government was not inflexibly wedded to the precise period of one year mentioned in the Bill and was prepared to consider reasonable suggestions for the alteration of the term.

CARRANZA GOVERNMENT.

RECOGNISED BY ENTENTE POWERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The Entente Powers have recognised the Carranza Government in Mexico.

GERMAN OFFICERS AND CHINESE ARMY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

At question time in the Commons Lord Robert Cecil said he had no information whether the Chinese Government was contemplating the engagement of German reserve officers to train the Chinese army.

NO ARBITRATION IN CRIMINAL CASES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The question whether a criminal case can be referred to arbitration, has just been decided by Sir George Knox at the High Court.

In a defamation case between two Hindu ladies a First Class Magistrate at Benares referred the case to arbitration.

The arbitrators found the accused not guilty and the magistrate acquitted the accused. But the complainant appealed against the decesion to the High Court.

His Lordship set aside the proceedings finding the magistrate's action illegal.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

BAIL GRANTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

BAKIR SAHEB VALAD HAJI AMIRSAHEB KHATIMITI v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application for bail presented by Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. K. M. Karbhari.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Ebrahim Dhuru of Kalyan who was a wealthy landlord and merchant became involved in debts and in 1914 his pecuniary embarrassments came to a crisis. The decrees against him then involved him to the extent of Rs. 60,000. In execution of one of the decrees, the present accused Bakir was entrusted with the work of negotiating a compromise. In the course of the compromise arrangements Bakir offered to pay Rs. 1,000 but the negotiations fell through. Subsequently Bakir alleged that one Aliser, who was the Peshi Imam of the Masjid at Tembhi in the Thana District, stole the Rs. 1,000 note. The Police was informed and after due enquiry Aliser was arrested and placed before the First Class Magistrate of Thana who convicted and sentenced him. On appeal the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and sentenced and ordered an enquiry into the charges of malicious prosecution and perjury against Bakir.

After an elaborate enquiry, Bakir was charged on 14th October 1914 with falsely charging Aliser before the police Sub-Inspector with having committed the offence of theft of a currency note of Rs. 1,000 from his possession under section 211 of I. P. C. and with perjury under section 193. Bakir was sentenced to four years and six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and six months' imprisonment on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Binning ordered that the accused, be released on bail of Rs. 2,000

GURLHOSUR TEMPLE DISPUTE.

QUESTION OF POSSESSION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

WAJENDRA SHRINIWAS KARVIR v. DATTODIXIT BIN PARMESHWARDIXIT AND ANOTHER.

This was a civil extraordinary application against the decision of Mr. P. Shriniwasrao, Second Sub-Judge of Bain-Hongal, who dismissed the plaintiff's suit for possession.

The applicant-plaintiff had filed the suit under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act to recover possession of the suit premises situate in the compound of the temple of Shrichidambereshwar at Gurlhosur, alleging that he was in peaceful possession of the same along with other property of the temple as Wahiwatdar until dispossessed by the opponent-defendants wrongfully in July, 1914.

The opponent-defendants denied that they dispossessed the applicant and alleged that they were the owners.

The Subordinate Judge held that the applicant was in peaceful possession and that he was dispossessed by the opponents and yet dismissed the applicant's suit on the ground that the applicant was not in "juridical" possession and thus could have no grievance against the opponents who were held to be two of the owners of the temple premises.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that for the purposes of section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, no distinction was made between physical and juridical possession. That the section was intended to prevent parties from taking the law in their own hands. That it was an error to enter into question of title in proceedings under section 9. That the Lower Court had misunderstood the nature of the capacity in which the applicant had been managing the plaint premises.

Their Lordships held that the question of title could not be determined in a suit under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act and it was proved that the applicant was wrongfully dispossessed, the applicant's claim was allowed with costs throughout on the opponents.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. A. G. Desai, appeared for the applicant-plaintiff.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the opponent-defendants.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
For Judgment.

40-15-1364-14.—D J Mantri Jagonnath Dharmaji Nakhwa, v. V R Kelker, Jeh M & S.

For Consent Decree.

47-15-1265-14.—Rustomji & G, Poonamchand Toombaji, v. Laxmibai, widow, & ors, S M B & Co, Poch & Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

41-15-1168-14.—Mans H M & Co, Dwarkadas Naraanji, v. Giovani Gorio and ors, Merwanji K & Co, Part Heard.

45-15-1039-14.—Payne & Co, Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, v. Shamkorebai, widow, Mehta D & Lalji.

O S 46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Carrimbhoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulam Hoosein Ladhabhai, & ors, Kanga & S, Edg G W & Co, Bhai K & Gir. For Postponement.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Appeal Court Work is over.
For Consent Decree.

1012.14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri, & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

990-14.—Mirza M & M, Motiram Narou, v. Bhaichand Vanmali & anr, Jam R & D, against 2nd deft. only.

1193-13.—Khund L & M, Tarachand Panalal, & ors, v. Hunra j Jetha & ors, Ardesir H D & Co, Madr K & C, Surajmal & Co.

503-15.—D J Mantri, Fatmabai, widow, v. Abdul Wahab Haji Dada & ors Payne & Co.

338-15.—Daphtary F & D, Ardesir Burjorji Godraj, v. D H Mehta, Payne & Co.

919-14.—Mulla & M, Virji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Tricamji Ludha & ors, Ard H D & Co.

418-15.—Pandia & Co, (for a pauper), Aihabai, v. Airhabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

594-15.—Jehangir M & S, Adam Javmu, v. Jusub Jooma & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Edg G W & Co, Tyabji D & Co.

907-14.—Patel & Eze, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moraba, Khund L & M.

1153-14.—Payne & Co, A M Jeewanji & Co, a firm, v. Mahomed Allibhoy & Co, a firm, Crawford B & Co.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshowram Gangadhar alias C H & Co, Malvi H M & R, For Postponement.

481-15.—N C Dalal, Bhama Malji, v. Rajoo Baboji, Bhai K & G.

410-14.—Matu J & M, Hirji Shivji, v. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

775.14.—Kanga & S, Ambashankar Gowrishanker v. Pulee & Co, a firm, Shroff D & D.

1294-14.—Mans H M & Co, Dwarkadas Naranji, v. Vallabhdas Kallianji, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Hiralal & Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Consent Decree.

740-15.—Rustomji & G, Darabshah Sorabji Sethna, & anr, Kessara Pusa & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

174-13.—Craigie B & Co, Gordhandas Khattau, v. Krishnarao Ambalal Desai, & anr.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

228.15.—Ardesir H D Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jassawalla, v. Sonabai Perozshaw Patell, & anr, Jehangir M & Somji, Part Heard, 20-12-15.

711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

370-15.—M B Chothia Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Isak, v. Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia, Vachha & Co.

416-15.—Chitnis M & K, Tehereza Querpis, & anr, v. Diago Francis Querpis, & ors.

250-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Jotram Kedarnath, a firm, v. Shev Shamall Dwarkadas, Mulla & Mulla.

1458.14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Anulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Devji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

342-15.—Amin & Desai (for a pauper), Ebrahim Haji Juma Haji Tyeb, v. Hajubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1255-14.—Motichand & D, Ishwardas Rameshawar Modya, a firm, v. Joharmal Tansukhras, & ors, Pocha & Co.

621.14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Valley Mahomed Tarmahomed, & anr, Matu J & M.

1254-14.—Nadirsha & D, Tulsidas Jethabhoy, Ambaji Gangaram, & anr, Shroff D & D.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

199.15.—Shroff D & D, Devji Cuilianji v. R D Sethna & anr, Captain & V.

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a pauper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

448-15.—Captain & V, Sulemen Meghji v. Ismail Jafferbhai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamshedji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamkunvabai, widow, v. Haji Hassain Haji Essa & Sons, a firm & anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & C, Bhai K & Gir, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Mar H M & R.

For Settling of Issues.

610-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

756.15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575.15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand, & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur & Co,

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri Judah nnd S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bha and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Odhaoj Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponement.

959.15.—Amin and D, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co. For Postponement.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soonderlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and Mulla.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, & ors, v. Bai Samarabhai, widow, Khunderlal & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M Bai Samaratbar, widow, v. Kaikhusru Behramji Mehta, & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Govi Aswaree, & ors. v. Gulam Mohedin bin Abdul Razak Beig, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

821-13.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood & ors, v. Hor-

1070-15.—Nadersha & D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Late, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhauji, Wadia G & Co.

698-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Multanchand Basdevdas, a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy every offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D-23

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 45.

Before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, C. Flack of A. J. Combridge and Company appeared to answer a charge of assault brought against him by Ahshanal Haque of Pathe Freres (Bombay).

The complainant was represented by Mr. Payne, and Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the accused.

The defence pleader admitted that his client had assaulted the complainant and he did not want to contest the case.

Mr. Payne asked the Court that the accused should be bound over to keep the peace in future.

The Magistrate then asked as to the reason of the assault.

Mr. Payne explained that the parties were friends formerly, but about nine months ago the complainant lent his motor car to the accused's wife who drove with other friends. The complainant did not drive with her but the accused was under a wrong impression and attacked him often.

Mr. Godinho said that Mr. Payne was trying to belittle the whole matter. As a matter of fact the complainant had caused a great deal of domestic unhappiness in the family of the accused. The complainant had been systematically defaming and insulting the accused by circulating false and scandalous rumours that the accused had tendered an apology to the complainant. The matter had reached its climax and he was sure the offence would not be repeated again. He thought it was not necessary to bind over the accused

At this stage the Court asked Mr. Payne to lead some evidence.

It was alleged by the complainant that he met the accused on the morning of 29th November while he was going to the Back Bay Swimming Bath who asked him why the complainant was circulating false reports that the accused had given him an apology for a certain occurrence. The complainant denied having done so. Thereupon the accused, the complainant alleged, struck him a violent blow. Mr. Donald Monro, Physicial Director of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. who was passing that way then intervened and separated them both, and went away to the Bath, but before he had taken a few steps the accused again assaulted the complainant, and Mr. Munro interfered and separated them. But no sooner was Mr. Munro's back turned than the accused again assaulted the complainant. In the meantime Mr. Fraser came up and as he was unable to separate them, he went in search of a Policeman. Mr. Munro who was now in the Bath saw the accused assaulting the complainant a fourth time, and he again interfered. The accused then took out a paper from his pocket and got the complainant to sign it and Mr. Munro attested it.

The Magistrate asked the accused if he was prepared to undertake not to molest the complainant again. On the accused consenting to do this Mr. Payne said that he would not press the Court to bind the accused to keep the peace.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 45.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST,

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Newby charged one Martin Menzies, assistant cashier in the firm of Evans Fraser and Company, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 5,268 between 12th January and 30th November 1915.

Mr. P. Godinho with Mr. Noronha appeared for the accused.

Mr. A. J. Ablett, Joint Manager of Evans Fraser and Company said that the accused was serving as an assistant cashier in the firm for the last three and half years. His duties were to give change for cash bills, to make a statement of the day's expenses and to pay out petty sums and bills by the firm. He had daily cash with him and he had to send same to the bank every day. On the 22nd November last he received certain information from the Victoria Mills, Cawnpore in consequence of which the complainant examined the bills and books and found that a bill for Rs. 25-8-0 for which he had issued a cheque on the 1st of July had not been paid. He found also that the cheque had been debited to the firm on the 13th July. He asked the accused about it who made a statement to him and to Mr. Sawyer his colleague. The statement was made voluntarily and no threats were used. The complainant further examined the books and found an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,268-14-1 had been misappropriated.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He pleaded that he was a respectable man and had been recently married.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that the accused had abused the confidence which was placed in him and had been misappropriating for a period extending over ten months. He sentenced the accused to seven months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default a further two months' imprisonment.

A MAINTENANCE CASE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Bibiana De Silva Martins charged her husband Antonio Filip Martins with refusing to maintain her.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the applicant and Mr. De Quadros for the respondent.

The complainant alleged that she had been married about 11 years ago and that they were happy until May of this year. In May last she returned from Goa and observed that an improper intimacy existed between her husband and her sister Irene which brought about some misunderstanding. On the 12th October last her husband attacked her with a knife, in respect of which offence a Police prosecution is still pending. She had tried her best to effect a reconciliation, but all to no purpose.

The Respondent denied the allegations made by the applicant, and said that he did not wish to live with his wife. He was quite willing to make a subsistence allowance to his wife.

The Magistrate ordered the respondent to pay Rs. 25, monthly for the maintenance of his wife.

LIFE OF SIR GEORGE WHITE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec 15.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

London 14th December:— Sir Mortimer Durand's life of Sir George White, written at the request of the subject's family, is published. The author explains that he thought the book should have been written by a soldier but that he consented to undertake the task on learing that it was Lord Roberts' desire. Lord Roberts and Sir Mortimer Durand agreed that Sir George White's leading characteristic was chivalry.

Owing to existing circumstances, the Belgian Government has decided, and the King has decreed, that the meeting of Parliament, as provided for by Art. 70 of the Constitution, shall not take place.

At Munster-Gladbach, near Aix-la-Chapelle, women policemen have been appointed to watch the markets and detect infringements of maximum prices.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR CROSS-EXAMINED IN MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

In the case against Mr. F. E. Hooper of Messrs. Macdowell and Co., for alleged trading in tobacco with the enemy before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, before the Crown Prosecutor had finally closed his case, counsel for defence had the Crown Prosecutor formally examined as complainant in the case to prove the order of Government sanctioning the prosecution and complaint itself.

Counsel for the accused then cross-examined the complainant in regard to the documents and law on which he based the three charges against the accused. The principal point elicited in regard to the legal aspect was with regard to the date on which the Ordnance on the subject of trading with enemy became operative. In the opinion of witness the English proclaimation, which was issued just before the war began in England, was effective in India on the day on which it was issued there. In his opinion also, although the proclamation did not specifically punish attempts, attempts were punishable in India. In addition to this the Common Law of England permitted attempts of such offences to be punished and that the Common Law of England was enforceable in India and also under Section 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code at the time he put in his complaint; he relied on the Ordnance, Common Law and Criminal Procedure Code and he now relied on the notification in the Gazette dated 26th October 1914, which made attempts criminal retrospectively.

Witness admitted that the Advocate-General had been consulted in this case by the Government, but declined to answer the question whether the Advocate-General's opinion and his opinion coincided. He was aware of the correspondence between the Government and Mr. Hooper with regard to this matter, but declined to say whether he had an opportunity of going through that correspondence.

Being asked whether he saw a certificate by Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, to the effect that the goods which formed the subject of the charge had been paid for before the war, witness replied that he knew there was a certificate. He remembered going through the copy of that certificate and finding that some of the facts were wrong.

Witness was then cross-examined at great length about the conversation he had with Mr. Barton, Barrister-at-law, about the legal opinion the latter had given to Mr. Hooper. Witness told Mr. Barton that the opinion he gave was wrong.

The rest of the cross-examination was directed at eliciting information as to where witness got the various statements of facts mentioned in the complaint, or how, he arrived at the inferences contained in it. Witness admitted that Hermans' name was not mentioned in the list of prosecution witnesses furnished to the Court. As a matter of fact he did not call Hermans till the Court suggested that he should do so. Witness declined to answer the question whether it was his intention to call Hermans when he filed the complaint and also the question whether it was not because he knew of Hermans' statement to Mr. Cardew, the Chief Secretary, that he declined to put Hermans down as a witness in the list.

Further hearing of the case stands adjourned to 5th January.

ORAONS OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

REPORT OF A MYSTERIOUS SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

A Ranchi correspondent has sent the following account of the origin and aims of a somewhat mysterious movement among the Oraon section of the aboriginal Kols in Chota Nagpur.

This movement was started, it is said, near Gangpur border of Ranchi district by a leader, who gave out that he was an incarnation of Birsa, who headed a small disturbance some years ago, which was not quelled before there was some bloodshed. Meetings had been held by the aborigines in village after village, at which leaders preached abstinence from drinking strong liquors and from keeping and eating pigs. But the propaganda inculcated is not confined to mere social improvement. Removal of all landholders of foreign origin with a view of securing all lands and country exclusively for themselves is also advocated.

When the villages within 30 miles of Ranchi became affected by this unrest, civil officers took action and it is understood that some of the leaders have been bound down under the Penal Code and some unlicensed fire-arms found in the district have been confiscated by the police. The movement has, it appears, however, spread to Hazaribagh district, where Oraons, who form the principal portion of the inhabitants besides binding themselves to give up the habit of drinking alcoholic drinks and of eating pork, are, it is said, abstaining from reaping their crops. This phase of the movement is causing some anxiety to civil officers.

KINDERGARTEN EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

Lady Meston opened on Tuesday afternoon the kindergarten and educational handwork exhibition at Mayo Hall, Allahabad. Exhibits by St. Mary's and Loretto Convents were particularly admired. The opening was followed by a demonstration of kindergarten games, etc., by Allahabad schools.

KRISHNAGAR DECOITY CASE.

THE APPROVER'S STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, Dec. 15.

On Tuesday in the dacoity trial the examination-in-chief of Naren Sarkar, approver, was continued. He said: "The saheb who arrested me in Cornwallis Street asked me to remove the cloth on my leg to see whether it was cut or was sore. I was then taken to the Medical College Hospital where the wound on my leg was examined. I was then taken to Lal Bazar lock-up. Next day at 9 p.m. I was taken to Krishnagar thana by the police. I made a confession before the police saheb (Superintendent of Police). The day, after this, I was taken to the Magistrate and on being questioned by him I repeated what I spoke to the Superintendent of Police. I was then sent to the Krishnagar jail direct. Three or four days after this, Manmatha Babu saw me in the jail. That day I gave all the names I knew. All the accused in the dock, except the second man from left (Aswini Ganguly), about whom I am not sure, were in the boat. Perhaps, I saw that man Aswini one day. I say some of these in one or other of the two messes, besides in the boat. "Master" was the leader in the dacoity. After the confession I showed certain places to the Magistrate before whom I made the confession."

This closed the approver's examination-in-chief and Counsel for the defence cross examined the approver in detail regarding his arrest, statements he made, his confession and in encements which lead to his confession. He was still cross-examining when the court rose for the day.

THEFT OF ARMS AT CALCUTTA.

PESHAWARI GANG OF GUN-LIFTERS SUSPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The "Statesman" writes that the Barrackpore police are enquiring into the theft on Monday of a box containing a revolver and some cartridges from the residence of Mr. C. E. Furlow at Barrackpore. The day before, three rifles, one revolver and fifty cartridges were stolen from the artillery barracks. It is suspected that a Peshawari gang of gun-lifters are at work at Barrackpore.

CORONATION DAY AT AUNDH.

(From a Correspondent.)

AUNDH, Dec. 13.

A large public meeting was held at Aundh yesterday in the spacious hall of the temple of Shri Yemai to commemorate the Coronation Day of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India. All State servants, merchants, school boys and girls and other people of the town were present for the occasion. The portraits of Their Majesties were placed on the dais. The programme of the day began with some songs of prayer sung by the school boys. Mr. N. V. Goliwadikar, Head Master of the High School, then explained the object of the meeting and also dwelt at length on the advantages to be derived from British Rule. Mr.. R. K. Kirloskar also told the assembly that His Majesty's Coronation in India at Delhi was the first of its kind in the annals of British Indian history and he pointed out what an indelible impression it had created in the minds of the people of India.

H. H. the Chief of Aundh then made his presidential speech. He described in clear and impressive words the various advantages of British Rule and how His Majesty was forced to take part in the present war. He prayed to the Almighty for a speedy success to the British Arms and for the long life and prosperity of His Majesty.

The programme ended with the Chief's garlanding their Majesties' portraits with his own hands. The National Anthem was then played on the State Band, all standing. Three cheers were then offered in honour of their Majesties and the proceedings terminated.

An entertainment was given at Dehra Dun on the evening of the 9th instant by the Girl Guides, to the wounded and sick Gurkha soldiers who have returned from Mesopotamia. The affair was held in the compound of the Forest College and comprised a sort of a scratch badminton tournament.

A very influentially attended meeting with the Maharaja of Darbhanga as president was held on Tuesday evening at Hyderabad (Sind). A resolution for a common prayer for the long life, success and prosperity of his Majesty the King-Emperor to be finally adopted at the forthcoming conference at Mathura in March, was passed with great acclamation and enthusiasm.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and airaid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

COMEDIAN IN THE BOX.

BILLY MERSON'S VISIT TO A DENTIST

Billy Merson, the comedian, gave evidence on November 11 in the action—before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury—brought against him by the Grimsby Palace Theatre (Ltd.), for alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiffs' case was that on two occasions when Merson was booked for Grimsby he did not appear, pleading on the first date illness and on the second that plaintiffs released him on condition that he gave them a future date. The company now said Merson had offered them a date in 1916 or 1917, and they considered this unreasonably far ahead.

It was stated that when the defendant entered into the contract, some years ago, he agreed to accept between £20 and £30 a week, and that since then his earning capacity had risen to three figures.

The defendant, in the witness-box, said he finished his panto, "run" at Glasgow during the winter season of 1910-11, although feeling unwell, but his indisposition and enforced rest when he should have appeared at Grimsby were genuine, and were not in any way influenced by the fact that he was receiving £120 a week at Glasgow and would have had only about £30 at Grimsby.

"THE HANDY MAN."

At the Glasgow pantomime, continued the defendant, he was Sammy the Handy Man in "The House that Jack Built." As the run of a pantomime would be considerably affected if the principal comedian had to stay away, he kept on performing for the sake of the large number of people who were engaged at the theatre. He saw a specialist and a dentist when he returned to London.

How many teeth did he pull out?—The dentist said it was about fourteen, but I could not say. (Laughter.) Defendant added that he was unable to play during the week and the next week. With his mouth patched up he performed at Birmingham under an early cheap contract at £45 for the week.

Mr. Herbert Smith, cross-examining the defendant, suggested that it might be safer to quarrel with the Grimsby company than, for instance, with Moss Empires.

Mr. Justice Darling: Have we not seen lately that some people do not mind attacking Grimsby, but do not care to attack Portsmouth? (Laughter.)

From time to time while the comedian was in the box an elderly man in the public gallery dropped his stick and in other ways disturbed the Court.

JUDGE'S QUESTION.

"Have you brought here as a witness," the judge asked counsel, "a person they call a knockabout artiste? If he does not keep quiet I shall have him removed."

Later Mr. Justice Darling called defendant's attention to a letter written to the plaintiffs, saying he was engaged at Portsmouth for the week he had contracted to appear at Grimsby.

"I think I must have been trying to shield myself of having two dates fixed at the same time," said the defendant.

The Judge: And shielding yourself by saying what you knew was untrue.—I am afraid so.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for an agreed sum of damages (£50) in regard to one of the dates on which the contract was broken. In regard to the other date, when the defendant was ill, the jury found the contract was not improperly broken.

Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC.

INSPECTION BY THE TSAR.

The Tsar and the Tsarevitch arrived at Reval at nine o'clock on Wednesday (Nov. 13) morning. They visited the naval fortress, examined the works, and renewed the garrison. After lunch the Tsar and Tsarevitch visited the harbour, and went on board the transport Europe, where the crews of Russian and British submarines were drawn up.

The Emperor personally decorated the commanders of the British submarines with the Cross of St. George of the Fourth Class, and afterwards with his son went on board the Russian and British submarines, and examined them in detail.

The Tsar and Tsarevitch then proceeded to the works in the town and watched the men at work for some time. They were welcomed by the workman with long and enthusiastic cheers. The day's programme concluded with a visit to the naval hospital.

Next day the Tsar and Tsarevitch went to Riga, where the Imperial train crossed to the left bank of the Dvina, and was received by General Radko Dmitrieff, commanding the fortified district of Riga. They drove with him through the town in a motor-car, and reviewed troops detached from the corps defending Riga. The Tsar thanked the troops for their heroic services.

Leaving Riga on Friday, the Tsar and Tsarevitch reviewed the division camped near Vitebsk, and visited the military district of Dvinsk, where the troops were also inspected. The Emperor, addressing them, warmly thanked them for their heroic services, and wished them final victory.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, —

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 90,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
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AUDITORS, Messrs. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly editors of the Book

HEAD OFFICE:
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POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager

EYES OF THE ARMY.

WONDERFUL WORK OF FLYING CORPS.

THRILLING AERIAL FIGHTS.

Conditions of this war would be utterly altered if aerial reconnaissance were made impossible, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at the front in France. The knowledge we have of our enemy's movements, and their knowledge of ours, would be restricted to an astonishing degree, and something like profound ignorance would reign on each side of the trenches. Our aviators are the eyes of the Army, and it is mainly due to their audacious vigilance that we are able to obtain quick information of the enemy's movements of troops from one part of the line to another, of gun positions, of trench geography, and of our artillery results. Unfortunately the enemy has the same service, carried out with not less valour, so that here, as in most aspects of this war, neither side can claim a supreme advantage.

This at least can be fairly said. That unless we had had a number of efficient airpilots at the outbreak of war who were able to raise and train a large body of young enthusiasts with extraordinary rapidity during the war, the work of our armies in the field would have been sadly handicapped, and our gunners especially would have been like blind men fumbling in the dark compared with the present accuracy of their range-finding. Of the courage of these men of the Royal Flying Corps it is impossible to write too much praise. Scores of times I have seen them in flight above the German lines, with shrapnel bursting all round their planes, so that they seem to be sailing to certain death. They escape, by their own skill, or by just the fluke of luck, time after time, but it is not work which looks more dangerous than it is—a spectacular exhibition with little risk.

The danger is constant and real, and these men know that every time they get into their saddles for a reconnaissance within range of the enemy's guns they are playing a game of hide-and-seek with death.

GERMAN LOSSES.

Take the German losses over the period of a few months, and the risks of the air service in war are apparent. The official returns for the air squadrons alone were in June of this year fifty-three killed, wounded, and missing, in July forty-three, in August eighty-nine, in September seventy-nine. I do not know our own figures—I believe they are as nothing compared with the enemy's losses—but the skill of our men in manoeuvring and a cool courage with which they engaged in aerial duels do not eliminate the hazards of their adventures. The number of hairbreadth escapes, even in one month's work, would make a long thrilling record.

A typical episode happened on Nov. 4. A flight captain and a second lieutenant were engaged in artillery observation when they were attacked by a huge hostile pusher machine—that is, a machine with its engine and propeller behind the wings—closely followed by three tractors—or machines with forward engines and propellers. Our officers immediately opened fire upon them, using one drum containing the cartridges of the Lewis gun. The pusher was hit and flew off at once, followed by two others. The remaining one engaged our aeroplane, chased it in full flight, and then while it was manoeuvring for position dived underneath its wings and fired as it passed. The flight captain was wounded in the right arm and the petrol tank was pierced.

Two other flight officers of ours on patrol duty saw the machine mentioned above closely pursued by a German monoplane, and they made a steep dive towards it like a swooping hawk. The German saw their danger, and making a swift turn flew straight beneath the wings of the British aeroplane, passing at about thirty yards below. Half a drum was fired at them, but they turned again and spiralled three times round our men, while both machines were dropping rapidly. Suddenly the Germans decided to make off, and flew away at a great pace, but they were followed at about eighty yards distance by our machine, which fired the remaining cartridges in the drum. Some of these shots were aimed true. The German monoplane turned right-handed and banked steeply, then toppled upside down, and plunged to earth just inside our lines. The pilot and observer were both killed.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

On the same day, in a different neighbourhood, two of our flight lieutenants had a very close shave, and in spite of the great spaciousness of the sky, found themselves in a tight corner. They were making a reconnaissance as a matter of ordinary duty, when a German Albatross came out of the clouds and passed them at a range of 200 yards. They were on the "qui vive" for an attack from this particular bird, when suddenly they heard firing behind them. They turned sharply to the right and discovered another Albatross. At the same time, as if two were not enough, a hostile aeroplane bore down swiftly with a continual rattle of bullets from its machine gun. The two flight lieutenants got their Lewis to work and drove off the monoplane, but the Albatross manoeuvred round and round in a most sinister fashion, and for nearly twenty minutes fired continually at our machine. Fortunately their shooting was not so good as the skill of the British officers in manoeuvring out of the range, and after this long duel the hostile aeroplanes swooped away, leaving the British machine alone, and untouched.

Two sergeants in one of our flying squadrons had a perilous time when they were dropping hand grenades and flechettes (steel arrows) over a town occupied by the enemy. A German monoplane gave chase, and one of our men was hit in the hand and had his face grazed. When reaching out for his rifle he was wounded in the other hand. The pilot made a steep dive towards our lines, closely followed by the enemy, and at this critical moment he was hit by a bullet in the leg, and another shot put the engine out of action. For a moment or two the situation may have seemed hopeless, and death certain, but with steady nerves the pilot succeeded in landing within our lines, and a British biplane appeared in sight and drove off the enemy.

SKILL AND DARING.

Out of all the experiences of these air combats continual proofs of the stablity and apparent safety of the new types of aeroplanes emerge in a most striking way. Often when I watch our military machines setting off from their grounds with the regularity and assurance of motor-cars from a garage, my thoughts go back to the days—only a few years ago—when the first feeble tentative flights were made, and when I saw so many brave pioneers of flight dashed to earth by a sudden slight gust.

Even now they look such gossamer things up here above the battlefields of Flanders when the wind is moaning and beneath the smoke of artillery bombardments. Yet they make audacious swoops and dives and turns with bird-like grace and men 3,000ft from earth or more clamber upon those thin struts and canvas planes, in moments of peril, as though this insubstantial structure were a racing yacht and the air as buoyant as the waves.

When, for instance, a corporal in one of our air squadrons was followed by two hostile aeroplanes he shifted his gun from its position in the front to the rear mounting, from which he could fire at his pursuers. This was done in full flight, and when the enemy's machines made a downward swoop upon our own aeroplane from the prodigious height of 11,000ft, firing through our men's propellers. The handyalteration of the gun position secured a quick result. After firing half a drum of bullets the corporal saw the leading machine tail-glide for a fraction of a second and then plung to earth in vertical nose-dive. The pilot watched the machine go down in this way for several thousand feet, and then it fell among some trees, and a cloud of dust was evidence of its fate. The other machine gave up the fight and disappeared.

One of the most remarkable and gallant examples of changing the weight and balance in a machine happened on Oct. 26. Two of our flight officers taking photographs over the enemy's ground were attacked by a Fokker at a height of about 7,000 feet. While getting his gun ready the observing officer was hit in the left hand so that he could not use the weapon. The pilot kept manoeuvring to avoid the fire from the enemy's aircraft, but was hit in the arm and shoulder, and lost consciousness. Greater danger can hardly be imagined. High up, and without a guiding hand, the machine rocked and swayed about in a giddy spiral, which was the first sign to the observing officer that his companion was out of action.

Seeing the pilot limp and senseless, the other officer climbed over between the two back struts and caught hold of the control lever. He moved this about, but nothing happened. He then tried to close the throttle. This did no good, the wire apparently having been broken. Finally he turned off the petrol, and getting the machine under control, managed to land it behind the French reserve trenches. It was rough landing, and the machine was flung over, so that the wounded pilot was thrown out. He lay there in a pool of blood until assistance was brought by the observing officer (who climbed out safely) from the French Red Cross. They were still under fire, however, and another observing officer who happened to be with his machine in the neighbourhood, managed to reach the scene and rescued the Lewis and instrument board.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, THEN ULCERATION.

WHY MAGNESIA SHOULD BE TAKEN AFTER EVERY MEAL.

A flushed face may be the first noticeable symptom of indigestion, but disregard this warning and soon there is unmistakable pain, for indigestion is a progressive ailment. At first the symptoms may be allayed by pepsin, bismuth, or soda, but these things do not overcome the acid in the stomach, which is usually the underlying cause of the trouble, and consequently the acid accumulates and the occasional attack of indigestion becomes chronic dyspepsia. The dyspeptic is always particularly liable to gastritis, and gastric ulcers in the stomach are only too often the forerunners of peritonitis and death. That is why physicians lay such stress upon the importance of keeping the stomach free from harmful acid, and are continuously advising chronic dispeptics as well as those who only experience occasional attacks of indigestion to keep a little pure *bisurated* magnesia handy, and take half a teaspoonful in a little water after every meal. Local chemists stock *bisurated* magnesia; in fact, they have lately been making quite a speciality of it, and we would certainly advise readers having any form of digestive or stomach trouble to obtain a supply, and give it a trial. Remember, though, that it is *bisurated* magnesia physicians recommend; the oxides, citrates, and sulphates of magnesia or crude mixtures of bismuth and magnesia would probably do more harm than good. 2472

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.

According to the "Handelsblad," the Austrian Official Gazette forbids the circulation of a book entitled "Documents of the World War, 1914, containing the English Blue Book, the Russian Orange Book, and the Belgian Grey Book, published by the German Socialist, Eduard Bernstein and printed by the "Vorwarts." The Vienna "Arbeiters Zeitung" remaks:

"This collection of documents has been published in Berlin and sold in Germany without objection for over a year."

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE TO FACE GUM

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Cents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

PARIS TO-DAY.

ABIDING FAITH IN VICTORY.

One of the most comforting signs of an abiding faith in victory is the attitude of Paris towards herself, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." Like a woman after convalescence she is thinking of her appearance. She has begun to overhaul the wardrobe and to dream perhaps of new successes. Some of her toilettes obviously are a little out of fashion. Here, indeed, is the Champs Elysees sadly in need of new raiment. The wooden pavement has been worn to holes and motor-cars bump incredibly over the ground, as on a switchback railway. The Conseil Municipal is arranging for the renovation, which will cost the city £40,000. A like sum, within a few thousands, has been spent on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, that aristocratic gateway to the playing ground of Paris, lined with palaces, with a deep edging of rich green lawns.

SUPPLYING THE SHOPS.

In the opening days of the war, there was some danger that Paris might starve. The railway—which encircles the capital—moved troops with great rapidity on the outer edge, but those within the city were cut off from communication with the outer world. But for prompt action, they would have wanted the bare necessities of life. The Prefect organised a committee of experts—already nominated in time of peace—and they purchased provisions, which they got to the populace and the small shops with the aid of special trains and motor-cars, granted by the Minister of War. It is ancient history now, that the Prefect chartered a train to bring salt to Paris from Fecamp, where a stock had been accumulated for curing fish, and other trains brought eggs and butter.

The demands of the Army have reduced the national herds of cattle; and to economize them the Government has sanctioned the importation of frozen meat. Six hundred tons a month have been allowed to Paris. It is a small beginning, but if the experiment succeeds, the tonnage will grow larger. It is coming from America and Canada. Eggs are now being obtained for the Paris market from Morocco and the same country is supplying vegetables. The wholesale price of eggs in Paris is 18 centimes (nearly twopence) each, the scarcity of vegetables is due to a lack of labour in the market gardens round Paris. Butter, also, is dear, and fatty substitutes are being sold, with the sanction of the city, in the hope that they may become acclimatized.

COAL AT £4 A TON.

The poorer classes, unfortunately, are again likely to feel the pinch of winter in other directions than food. The difficulty of obtaining coal seemed insuperable until the Prefect, through the good offices of the State railway, imported 600,000 tons from England as part of the supply vouchsafed by the British Admiralty, and destined for war purposes as well as private consumption. The great stocks now being accumulated in various parts of the city are, however, principally intended for household purposes. But the city authorities do not hold out any hope that the price will fall lower than £4 a ton, that is 4s. a sack. This is practically the standard price fixed to prevent speculation on the part of dealers. The price of bread, happily, is strictly regulated by the circumstance that the Army Intendance supplies flour to the trade at a fixed figure; there is thus no pretext for enhancing it or diminishing the size of the roll supplied.

Thus, every detail of the winter problem is being faced by the city authorities. Not the least thorny is the question of rent. A measure now before Parliament proposes relief for rentals below a certain sum. In the war of 44 years ago, the State, the landlord, and the tenant each bore an equal part of the loss. The problem is more complicated to-day, owing to the duration of hostilities and probably the relief proposed will be higher than in 1871. Any remedy proposed can scarcely deal with the professional class, which is a great sufferer from diminished revenues and high rentals. The "petit monde" is perhaps the most affected of any, for its little savings have disappeared. The most fortunate are the artisans and skilled workers, who are in full employment. But it is clear that the charitable societies will again have full scope for their energies this winter in feeding the poor. In this work they are aided by grants from the municipal body.

Just as happy is the way in which the town has conjured the crisis resulting from the departure of the men who were mobilized. Misery would have descended with black swiftness upon the city had not the Prefect, as he expressed it to me in conversation, "forced" the treasure chests of the Poor Relief Fund of Paris. By these means he was able to pay separation allowances to the wives of the soldiers. Had there been no funds and had not the city taken graciously upon its shoulders this burden, the results would have been deplorable. The money was a free gift from the city to the State, for it has not required its return. Three weeks after war had been declared and mobilization was completed, the State took up its responsibilities towards the women and the children; but the bridging of the interval was a master-stroke of policy rendered possible by the generosity of Paris.

Weak and lelicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. A 1

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That Awful Agonising Backache

Backache means one thing and one thing only—Kidney Trouble—which is most certainly on the increase. Thousands and thousands of people in the towns and villages of this country are in terrible danger of deadly kidney disease, if they only knew and realised it.

This insidious disease creeps on, gradually getting a firmer and firmer grip, until when it is too late the poor sufferer discovers he has Bright's Disease. Have you kidney trouble? Do you know how to recognise whether you are suffering from this or not?

Here are some of the symptoms of kidney disease: Aches and pains in various parts of the body, nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, constipation, cloudy and bad coloured urine, general feeling of weakness and irritability, puffiness under the eyes—these are all

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

And then people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, or pains in the bladder, muscles and joints are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble

All these things mean that the kidneys are weak and diseased. They need strengthening and making healthy.

Dont waste a single hour. Go at once, and get a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are made expressly for kidney and bladder troubles. They will cure every one of the above symptoms no matter how long or how badly you have suffered.

To cure Kidney Trouble of any kind, you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous Uric Acid. Remember, to do this, **a real remedy must pass through the kidneys and the bladder and not** through the bowels as most kidney pills do. When you see the urine change to a muddy bluish colour—a feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others—you know beyond all doubt that they have put their healing touch on the right spot—the kidneys and the bladder. And the cost is so small. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end, and then it will be too late. Be wise in time. But when you buy the pills be sure you get **De Witt's** in large white boxes printed in blue and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

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De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

THE GERMAN MIND.

UNFINISHED WAR PICTURES.

Under the heading "Imperial Psychology," a striking editorial article appears in the "New York Times" dealing with the Austro-German venture in the Balkans. The main conclusion reached by the writer is that the campaign is a distraction, and that "though Germany might lose the whole war in this Balkan adventure, she cannot win it there."

"The German mind," says the "New York Times," "is no more to be neglected than the German stomach. It requires to be nourished. The dramatic interest in war must be sustained. The eye of popular imagination must not be allowed to roll at will about the horizon, as it does in England. Hope must be focussed. War, as a moving picture, must preoccupy the mind outwardly, and save it from falling in upon itself. When the drama takes a wrong turn, or when it ceases altogether, another film must be snapped on in the place of the one that has turned out to be disappointing. Thus the mass imagination of Germany has been officially fixed, now upon this picture and then upon that. The first film was the capture of Paris—unfinished. The next was the crushing of the Slav—unfinished. Another was the mastery of the sea by submarines—unfinished.

"The picture now running is the union of Europe and Asia through a Turco-German corridor. The enthusiasm of the people for it is in proportion to their previous disappointments. It is extravagant. That is what an Imperial Department of War Psychology is for. . . . If the German imagination were not preoccupied with pictures and phrases, the truth might be perceived that, although Germany might lose the whole war in this Balkan adventure, she cannot win it there. In Russia she has lost momentum, and has a dangerous line to defend. On Aug. 2 the German armies took Mitau, twenty-five miles from the important Baltic port of Riga, the fall of which then seemed foregone and imminent. It has not fallen yet. Five weeks ago the Russian army eluded the triangular trap prepared for it at Vilna, and fell back upon Dvinsk. That was, perhaps, to Germany the most terrible dissappointment of the war, so far. Her armies proceeded then to take Dvinsk, which commands the railroads to both Riga and Petrograd, and they are taking it still. That is on the east.

SPARRING FOR TIME.

"On the west, what was gained by the September drive of the Anglo-French forces has not been recovered. In the meantime, control of the Baltic Sea appears to have been lost. English submarines now occupy it, and are destroying the only commerce that survived between Germany and the world—namely, that with the Scandinavian countries.

"Those are pictures to broad upon. The German mind must be saved from that. The Balkan campaign is a wonderful distraction. It is a high piece of strategy also. The Allies, to resist it, have to put forth an amount of energy vastly greater than the Germans put into their offensive. To transport an army around Europe by sea, land it on the Balkan Peninsula, move it many miles through difficult territory, and by single-railway lines to meet an enemy that has only to cross the Danube River into Serbia—that demands more than man for man, and involves great risks on the part of the Allies. Therefore, the Germans were tactically very shrewd to open a theatre in which their advantages were so great. But those are not the tactics of the Germany that began the war. It is the strategy of a fighter who spars for time, after having failed in three main attempts to destroy his enemy. The Allies could lose the war. This only the Imperial Government knows in Germany. Proof that it knows is that it talks obliquely of peace."

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY.

ENORMOUS DECREASE.

A well-known American financial authority who recently returned from Germany, where he has been studying conditions for several months, tells that the German crops this year were only 60 per cent. of the normal. This, however, is not generally known among the German people in the large cities, who have been assured that "the crops are normal, and, considering the fact that Germany produces 85 per cent. of her own food, no special hardships should be encountered." In the opinion of this financier, who really has the best reasons for taking an optimistic view of the German situation, "the pressure on Germany is something tremendous, and it is only a question of time when she must yield. She may get through this winter, but she cannot possibly go through the next. Her first tremendous losses were in men. Before I left I saw villages where every house was a hospital or was in mourning. The partial failure or her crops has brought home the food pinch in the smaller cities much sooner than was expected.

"The financial pinch will soon become acute and is being precipitated by the shortage of food supplies. I understand that the Government have been compelled to take control of the beef supplies, as the poor people were wholly unable to get fat for their cooking. Up to last July, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Roumania received promipt immittances when sending food into Germany. Since then, however, the remittances have become so slow that now those countries are demanding that cash shall accompany each order for food."

Commenting on the account of his three years' work in the Madras Legislative Council issued by the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasinha Iyer, the "New India" says: "The volume provides excellent commentary on the farce enacted time and again in our legislative councils, which are fancied to be sufficiently representative and democratic to disband the National Congress and where honest endeavours of representatives of the people bend and break because of official majority."

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. B21

FRUITLESS ENEMY ATTACKS IN FRANCE.

GAS AND MASS FORMATIONS.

Day after day the French communiqués announce attacks by the enemy on his lost positions in the Champagne—attacks that are made in vain. The Germans are employing their usual means of attacking—massed formations of infantry preceded by poison gases writes the Boulogne correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

It was in this fashion that they made a desperate, but absolutely futile, attack on Hill 199 on Nov. 15. They managed to take a footing in certain elements of the trenches of the French, but they were soon driven out at the bayonet-point, and only at one place do they still hold a position from this very attack. This point is situated to the extreme west of Hill 199, and is composed of an advance trench.

The most violent fighting that has been taking place of late has been at Massiges, where one combat lasted from five one evening until six the morning after the next day. It was fighting of the most violent character, and cost the Germans hundreds of lives.

"It was a Saturday afternoon when the battle commenced. The enemy had been keeping up a heavy-gun bombardment on our positions since midday, and it was easy to conclude that the infantry was soon to make an attack against our positions," explained a wounded French soldier to me to-day. "As a matter of fact, the German infantry did attack us that very afternoon towards five o'clock, after a very bad gas attack. Our regiment—a Colonial one—had already been in some very bad fighting, but we all knew full well that this was going to be the worst. The desperation of the enemy was terrible to witness. The gas had done its evil work, and we soon found ourselves forced to retire to our second line of trenches. In our new positions we felt more secure and ever more determined to drive the enemy back.

"That evening and that night passed without further attack, and our officers had trouble in holding many of us back, so keen were we to be up and at them. Our regiment has never been known to retreat yet, and our retirement—small as it was—gave us all much pain. We prepared for an early morning attack, and we knew, from what our scouts reported that the Germans were doing the same. At the first sign of day our batteries opened a fierce and steady fire at the Germans' recently captured positions. Suddenly out of the terrible noise of the exploding shells came clear and firm the voice of our officer: 'Out of the trenches, and let them know what a French bayonet is made of, *mes enfants*,' and we did, too. With yells we dashed into the very midst of the Germans, who, not hesitating for the fraction of a minute, dropped their arms and fled. We captured many men and five machine-guns, all in perfect working order. We used them to mow down the Germans as they ran. One German officer who was captured suddenly and unexpectedly committed suicide as soon as he was taken to the reserve trenches. He said just before he shot himself that he could never return to Germany after the war, as he had been the cause of his men's defeat. 'They would kill me in the streets,' he said."

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THE LAST TRAIN FROM NISH.

ENGLISH ENGINEER'S STIRRING STORY.

A TALK WITH KING PETER.

Mr. Charles J. Jenkin, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, contributes to a Home paper the following account of the Serbian people's retreat from Nish. After attending a meeting at the Mansion House Mr. Jenkin volunteered for work under the Serbian Relief Fund.

There had been exciting times at Nish—the temporary capital—during my sojourn in October. The Serbian Parliament was considering the proposals of the Allies, and journalists and the public waited eagerly for the results of its deliberations and for the replies to its ultimatum to Bulgaria.

The evening editions of the papers were wildly announced and feverishly bought up. Everyone wanted to know the meaning of the Bulgarian mobilisation. M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, resigns, and there is an enthusiastic pro-Serbian demonstration by the Greek residents through the streets to the house of the Greek Consul.

Enemy aeroplanes from Austria are received by "friendly" Bulgaria after having dropped bombs on Nish, killing innocent women and children and Austrian prisoners, and the "friendly" visits and bomb-dropping are repeated day after day.

The Austro-German forces have again furiously bombarded Belgrade, destroying hospitals and others buildings and causing a stampede of the civil population to the south.

The Serbian Army is forced to retreat and several northern towns are evacuated. Now the Bulgars have attacked all along the line after giving assurances that they had no intention of so doing. Pirot and the main Constantinople line to Nish are threatened, "but the Allies, England and France, will help us," the people say, and the streets are gay with flags and masts in their honour.

The tense, anxious days pass; the deluge of cold rain and sleet sops the flags, and the question, "Will they *never* come?" passes from lip to lip.

DESOLATE BELGRADE PALACE.

At the end of September I went to Belgrade. There was an intermittent bombardment. I was looking at the railway bridge, and, as I was wearing the uniform of an English Volunteer corps, I suppose I attracted the attention of the enemy on the other side of the river.

Three shells came very near me, one about four feet above my head, the others bursting near. They had the range to a nicety. Belgrade was very deserted; many houses were smashed to rubbish; all the windows of the palace had been broken by concussion; throughout the city more than half the windows seemed to be smashed.

I went to Valjevo. All the houses were pitted with rifle bullets and roofs were broken in. Shabacs had been partially destroyed by the former Austrian attack. I heard shameful stories of outraged women and tortured children. Houses had been wilfully destroyed by Austrian soldiers not for military purposes but for the purpose of setting up a reign of terror.

WOMEN BAREFOOTED IN MUD.

When the great bombardment of Belgrade began the people left, hoping for shelter in the south. Such as could afford it and could do it went by train, but even that involved a walk of some miles to the nearest working station. Semendria, to the east of Belgrade, was evacuated. The main roads to the south from the towns join at Velplana, and there it was that I saw Serbia in her agony, the most hopeless and desolate picture of misery one could imagine.

There had been heavy rain for some time. The roads, always bad, are now deplorable, two feet deep in stickly mud, for Serbia has been almost continuously at war for the last three years, and the able-bodied men have been under arms.

In that dismal road, with the rain falling pitilessly, crowds of people were trudging slowly on, hoping to find some place to rest. Women took off their boots and stockings and walked in mud up to their knees, their picturesque costumes and gaily coloured head cloths sodden with rain. It was odd to see that some still had stuck in their hair the pathetic remains of a flower.

Many carried on their backs a bundle, from which came a faint cry. They were carrying their babies—sometimes two—and leading other children by the hand. They were splendid, these peasant women of Serbia.

The misery of this pathetic crowd of homeless folk was intensified by the fact that there were so few able-bodied men to help them. Women, children, and old men were mixed up in confusion with cattle and sheep and pigs, and to the eternal rain was now added the cold bite of sleet. In places the procession came to a hopeless deadlock, crowding together in the mud.

FOOD EXHAUSTED.

I saw no sign of panic—simply a stolid, hopeless resignation. Days and days they were on the road. I did not know where they were going; many did not know themselves. Nish they hoped for, Uskub they hoped for; they seemed more afraid of the Bulgars than the Austrians. They crowded into towns and villages in abject misery.

How they fed I cannot say. Peasants as a rule give bread to each other, but the peasants themselves were joining in this dismal retreat, and in the few inns the food had been exhausted. Many children died, and their bodies were left by the roadside. Many women and old men must have died of starvation. The faces of these poor peasants were hard and stony. But through it all they seemed to cherish the hope that the Allies would come and save their country.

AT NISH.

Under these conditions I arrived on the evening of October 15 at Nish Station, the waiting-rooms and every available inch of space being crowded with rain-soaked and weary women and children and the old men of the people.

Here a pathetic, bent old figure on a sodden bundle of brilliant-coloured rugs—his sole belongings—had been sitting hour after hour nursing his fretful grandchild. Everywhere is drawn-out human suffering. On the opening of the station barriers some hundreds of these poor folk rush for the train under the cold, pitiless rain, and the air is full of the cries of the women and the wailing of the poor tired little ones. Such is the harvest of war!

We are in the train at 7.30, but wait till the small hours of the morning before a start is made.

There are long waits at many stations; sentries and soldiers everywhere, and in the darkness one sees the lights high up among the now snow-topped hills where the Serbian outposts await the Bulgar advance. The Serb could not attack, being held back by the Allies, who still appeared to trust Bulgarian friendliness, and so many valuable days were lost while the Bulgars pushed on their final preparations.

LADY PAGET SEEN AT USKUB.

At Uskub we are many hours late, and here Lady (Ralph) Paget and some of her heroic nurses are on the platform removing necessaries for the wounded. More refugees crowd into the train, and there are rumours that the line has been cut behind us by the enemy. This proved to be true. Alll communications were cut four hours after we had passed.

Ghevgeli, the Greek frontier town, is reached late at night. At the transfer station farther on the Greek train is not ready; there is no shelter from the rain, and an unseemly scramble for tickets takes place in the miserable little station. No one has seen anything of the long-expected English soldiers, and again the cry goes up—"Will they *never* come?"

SLEEP IN TRAIN CORRIDORS.

Being late, we find the first-class carriages full of the families of Serbian officers and middle-class people. I join a party of four British Red Cross nurses and four or five British medical orderlies. We sleep in the corridor.

We learn that with the Bulgarian advance on Pirot a fresh stream of refugees began to move towards Nish, crowding all the roads and trains. Some people went in bullock wagons, some rode donkeys, but most went on foot, for the Government had commandeered most of the bullocks and wagons from the farms for military purposes.

We saw much military movement but no enemy, though firing was heard in the hills.

At Salonica the train was delayed for a time while the medical officer inspected all passengers; they take careful precautions against the risk of typhus.

CROWDED SALONICA.

Salonica is like a military camp. All the male population appear to be under arms. All the open spaces appear to be occupied by mule and other transport services; large numbers of English and French soldiers are in the streets. So far as I was able to observe, they were very well received; and for myself, I received every courtesy at the hands of the Greek military and civil authorities.

The British camps (in tents) were situated on hillsides, well out of the town; the French camp was a little to the west, and when I was there French troops were leaving in large numbers for the front. Transports, both British and French, were arriving. In the harbour a British warship and a French warship were at anchor, and two great British liners were there as hospital ships.

From my bedroom I looked at the harbour and the mighty Mount Olympus in the background. The haunting vision of the last train from Nish was lost in the cries from the crowded street and the hooting of the ships' sirens.

GREEK ARMY ALL MOBILISED.

I had many conversations with Greeks in Salonica—officers, business men officials. So far as I could gather they did not regard the treaty with Serbia as applying to the present situation; it did not, they held, involve their inclusion in a war with the Great Central Powers, but was confined to Balkan affairs. Yet, said several of them, if they could be perfectly certain that the Allies were going to send enough troops to push the Germans, the Bulgars, and the Austrians right back they would be ready to join us. The Greek Army was completely mobilised. Troops were moving everywhere.

KING PETER AND ENGLAND.

Before the events I have been describing I had an audience of King Peter. He sent for me because he desired to hear about the sanitary work in connection with the hospitals. He was in his bungalow at Topola, north-west of Kragujevacs, a nice unpretentious stone building on the side of a hill, under the shadow of a white marble church which he is erecting to leave to his people as a memorial. I was presented to the King in the garden, where he was walking. He is a short, slim, erect figure. He walks with an alert, springy step. He has a blond, yellowish moustache and imperial, and keen blue eyes under shaggy brows.

I was about to kiss his hand, but he gave me a hearty hand-shake instead, indicating that he did not desire any ceremony. We walked and talked for about twenty minutes in the most friendly fashion. He spoke in fluent French and expressed his great regret that he could not use the tongue of "the country that had been so good to his own people."

He mentioned that he met Queen Victoria in her younger days and climbed Mount Pilatus with her. Several times he repeated his gratitude towards "England, our greatest friend." He mentioned that he suffers from rheumatism; certainly his movements did not betray it. When speaking of the war his voice had a sad note—"attacks on three sides, and the ravages of typhus"—but he was not gloomy; he seemed confident that things would be well in the end.

He asked me to sign his birthday-book, and I noticed that the first name in my page (December 4) was that of the Crown Prince of Serbia, Prince Alexander.

DRAMATIC GALLIPOLI MEETING.

TURKISH SNIPER WHO "PLAYED THE GAME."

A dramatic encounter between a Turkish sniper and his victim, a subaltern in a Midland regiment, is described in a letter which the latter has written to his sister from a hospital at Alexandria:—

"I was sent by my company commander at 3 a.m. to bring in six men just over the parapet, or top, of our trench. The six men were only fifteen yards away from us, but the Turks seventy yards. Our barbed wire was twenty yards in front, and the Turks forty-five from us.

"It was a pitch-dark night—no moon—rain—foggish—muddy, etc. I had to get the men back and place four others in the same place to listen with their heads to the earth for two hours if they heard the Turks trying to dig nearer us, with the final object of "bombing" us out of our trench at dawn.

"I met one of our wounded corporals—hit right through abdomen—poor man! He died on hospital ship; also one other man, hit, with part of his back right off—horrible sight! Should I tell you all this?

"WHO GOES THERE?"

"As I was bandaging the corporal up I heard another man shout: He was dead. The first dead man I had ever seen. All on my own with men under me I couldn't see, and didn't know my way—where north or south was, etc. I told the men to stop where they were, and that I would try to find a way out; a minute later a voice said 'Halt! Who goes there!" I said 'Friend!' Again I was told, "Who are you?"

"I said "W—— patrol and covering party; I am in charge. And who are you?" No answer. I said, 'Speak up, or I'll shoot.'

"I shot three shots with my revolver. Apparently they hit no one, as two minutes afterwards, as I tried to locate where the voice came from, and approached as near as possible, I was myself hit right through the left thigh.

"I sat down, looked round me, then got my breath, crawled back to the men, and got some field-dressing off a man. They put it on me, and carried me back.

PLAYING THE GAME.

"On my way back I saw a face in the bushes staring at me. It was the Turk who shot me. I was so surprised he did not shoot again. But he saw I was being carried away wounded. He 'played the game' in not shooting again. And I think a case like that is worth mentioning. A German would have cut one to pieces! The Unspeakable Turks prove to be better than they are thought of.

"I was taken to hospital and well looked after; then on H.M.H. ship ——, where I was operated on with success. I am now here till I get still better, I suppose. I think they are bound to send me to England soon. I cannot say when. I asked the doctor to tell me candidly when I would be able to walk all right. He said one year. It's cheery, isn't it? Never mind! God spared me I am thankful for that.

"I began to value life in the trenches. My wound hurts when being washed. I am comparatively happy here. I read papers all day. It hurst me a bit to sit up, and writing is very tiring, but you must know the news. I just received your cable; it is just 9 a.m. How nice of you! Am feeling so weak. Hard luck! I did not get a fair chance to earn my medals."

U. S. NAVAL PLANS.

GIANT AEROPLANE AND GYROSCOPIC SUBMARINE.

The United States Navy Yard is building the first of a new type of giant aeroplanes, having a full load capacity of about 6,000lb., which can be distributed among passengers, and weapons, etc.

The machine (says the Central News Washington correspondent) will carry at least one 3-in. gun and will be equipped with two 160-h.p. motors, giving a speed of from fifty to eighty miles an hour and a maximum range of seven hours at full speed. The new craft will be a most powerful long-range scouting aeroplane, and will be able to make rapid ascents or carry large quantities of heavy explosives.

The Navy Department has decided to adopt a gyroscopic device designed to reduce the roll of vessels in a heavy sea. The first will be installed in the submarine G 4, one of the worst offenders in regard to rolling, and, at times, according to her officers, almost unmanageable and uninhabitable. If the new device proves successful it will be installed on all submarines and destroyers in the United States Navy.

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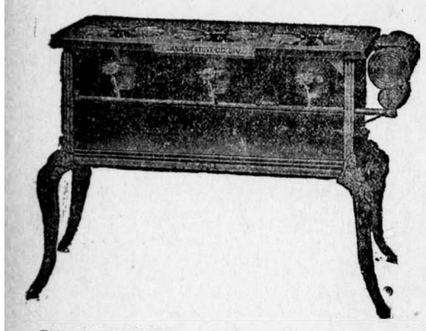

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